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Trends in subjective income poverty rates in the European Union*

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Abstract

When developing anti-poverty policies, policymakers need accurate data on the prevalence of poverty. In this paper, we focus on subjective poverty, a concept which has been largely neglected in the literature, though it remains a conceptually appealing way to define poverty. The primary goal of this study is to re-examine the concept of subjective poverty measurement and to estimate trends in subjective income poverty rates in the European Union. Our estimations are based on a Minimum Income Question using data from a representative survey, EU-SILC. We find robust empirical evidence of decreasing trends in subjective poverty in 16 of 28 EU countries. We conjecture that trends in subjective poverty may reflect changes in societies which are not captured by official poverty indicators, and our results thus enrich the existing data on general poverty trends in the EU.

Keywords: Subjective poverty; Minimum Income Question; intersection approach; EU-SILC; European Union.

JEL Codes: I31, I32.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Identifying patterns in the development of crucial socio-economic indicators is a challenging task, and the ways such developments are presented can influence policies and public opinion. There have long been discussions among researchers and practitioners on different dimensions of the quality of life. As noted by Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi (2009, p. 15), "*objective and subjective dimensions of well-being are both important*". Most empirical studies operationalise well-being using indicators of happiness or life satisfaction (see, e.g., Diener et al., 1999). The broad nature of overall life satisfaction/happiness reflects "*people's self-evaluation of their lives or feelings pertaining to their emotional state*" (Wong et al., 2006, p. 409), while individual satisfaction domains relate to perceived satisfaction with different life aspects including health, financial situation, and jobs (van Praag et al., 2003, p. 30). In this work, we narrow the perspective to an economic dimension of subjective well-being – subjective perceptions of poverty – which is often neglected when social policies are developed.

Clearly, tracking the socio-economic progress of a society requires tracking developments in poverty levels. Different poverty indicators (see an excellent review by Ravallion, 2016) have been utilised and communicated, though a few specific poverty indices are most frequently chosen. Different conceptualisations of poverty measurements can lead to different conclusions, which are sometimes contradictory. Numerous alternative poverty measures have been developed, some of which feature useful properties (see, e.g., Foster et al., 2010; Chakravarty and Silber, 2005). Nevertheless, the income poverty headcount ratio remains the most frequently communicated, primarily due to its simplicity and straightforwardness.

The Europe 2020 headline indicators, which aim to track trends in poverty and social exclusion in the European Union, include three indicators: *at risk of poverty*, *severe material deprivation*, and *very low work intensity* (and their aggregated version, which is the indicator *at risk of poverty or social exclusion*). A key target related to the "Inclusive growth" priority as defined by the strategy: "*[t]he number of Europeans living below the national poverty lines should be reduced by 25%, lifting over 20 million people out of poverty*" (European Commission, 2010, p. 11), is based on a relative income poverty measure. However, the alternative specification of the target, framed as "*promoting social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion*" (European Council, 2010, p. 12), is based on a multidimensional indicator of poverty. Eurostat has recently introduced "experimental" statistics demonstrating links between household income, consumption, and wealth. However, even this new measure ignores the subjective dimensions of well-being.

One of the main concerns related to the subjective approach is its inherent "subjectivity"– the trustworthiness of respondents' responses. This has also led to economists' scepticism of subjective variables (Bertrand and Mullainathan, 2001), which are sometimes considered unreliable or unrealistic (Lane, 1991; Vogel, 2002). Nevertheless, scepticism towards subjective data seems to be lessening (Deaton and Stone, 2013). Overall, subjective approaches remain relatively uncommon within the concepts of welfare measurement, though they remain a conceptually appealing way to define poverty (Ravallion, 2014). In line with recommendations by Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi (2009), we posit that examining trends in subjective income poverty provides a useful perspective in addition to measurements of trends in official poverty statistics. Combining objective and subjective dimensions can offer better overall insights into the well-being of citizens.

Although subjective measures of poverty gained some attention in the 1980s and 1990s (van Praag et al., 1982; Danzinger et al., 1984; Colosanto et al., 1984; Hagenaars and de Vos, 1988; Deleeck and van den Bosch, 1992; Muffels et al., 1992), they have taken a backseat in more recent years. Today, subjective measures have again begun to attract the attention of international researchers (Bishop et al. 2014; Mysíková et al. 2019, 2021; Chan and Wong, 2020; Wang et al. 2020). Nevertheless, compared to objective measures of poverty, subjective poverty is understudied in the European Union in official statistics and in academic research. This suggests that people's perceptions of their economic well-being are relatively unconsidered in policy development. However, we argue that the perceptions of the poor are an essential component of the complex perspective of a country's poverty profile, and ultimately are an essential element in formation of social policies (Veenhoven, 2002). We believe that subjective concepts are an important complement to the relative income poverty and material deprivation indicators currently used in the EU. This study contributes to the empirical literature on poverty trends in the EU by presenting recent findings on trends in subjective income poverty.

The EU is one of the most highly developed regions in the world, with an economy accounting for approximately 17.8% of global GDP, according to 2019 World Bank data.[1] Yet the EU is a union of heterogeneous countries with annual GDP per capita (PPP, current international dollars, 2019) ranging widely between 24,561 (Bulgaria) to 121,293 (Luxembourg). According to official 2019 statistics, the income poverty rate ranges between 10.1% (Czechia) and 24.5% (Romania); severe material deprivation rates between 1.3% (Luxembourg) and 20.9% (Bulgaria); and the aggregate indicator of *at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate* varies between 12.5% (Czechia) and 32.8% (Bulgaria).[2]

The estimations performed in this study are based on an official micro-dataset of EU-SILC survey responses (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) provided for research purposes by Eurostat. The dataset contains a Minimum Income Question (MIQ), which is a typical way to operationalise "*inherently subjective judgments people make about what constitutes a socially acceptable minimum standard of living in a particular society*" (Ravallion, 1992, p. 33). In the EU-SILC survey, the MIQ is framed as follows: "*In your opinion, what is the very lowest net monthly income that your household would have to have in order to make ends meet, that is to pay its usual necessary expenses? Please answer in relation to the present circumstances of your household, and what you consider to be usual necessary expenses (to make ends meet).*"

To identify subjectively poor households, we utilise a traditional intersection approach (Goedhart et al., 1977) employing control variables (for example, see de Vos and Garner, 1991; Garner and Short, 2004). In addition to this approach based on estimating subjective poverty thresholds for different subpopulations, we use predicted minimum incomes to calculate subjective poverty rates for the whole population. Comparing households' predicted incomes to their actual incomes allows us to directly identify each household as either subjectively poor or non-poor. This 'shortcut' is particularly useful in empirical estimations that do not require explicit values of poverty lines for different subpopulations, yet include all control variables in the estimation.

The primary goal of this study is to re-examine the concept of subjective income poverty measurement and to estimate trends in subjective income poverty rates in the EU. We find that the lowest levels of subjective income poverty are reported in Northern Europe, while the highest occur in the East and South. We further identify decreasing trends in subjective poverty (from the

perspective of the main three Foster–Greer–Thorbecke (FGT) family of poverty metrics) levels in 16 out of 28 countries, and find an increasing trend only in Luxembourg.

II. ESTIMATING SUBJECTIVE INCOME POVERTY

Measurements of subjective poverty are based on an assumption that "*individuals themselves are the best judges of their own situation*" (Flik and van Praag, 1991, p. 313). The concept of estimating subjective income poverty lines was introduced to economics literature in a seminal study by Goedhart et al. (1977). The original idea was based on the *Income Evaluation Question (IEQ)*, which asks respondents to report what they consider to be bad/sufficient/good income, in their circumstances. This data was used to estimate the so-called *individual welfare function of income* (van Praag, 1968). The *Minimum Income Question,* in which respondents report the amount of income they consider minimal, is a special case of the IEQ. The IEQ and MIQ have been adopted to estimate the *Leyden poverty line* and the *subjective poverty line* (Kapteyn et al., 1988), respectively; these are both money-metrics of subjective welfare. MIQ has also been used for non-model-based evaluations of subjective income poverty, where the "individual method" (Vrooman, 2009) simply relates households' actual income to the minimum income. Designating households with actual income lower than a certain multiple of the minimum income to be "poor" is rather arbitrary, and together with the relatively high variance of minimum income responses, makes non-model-based measures less reliable.

Another approach to analyses of subjective income poverty is based on qualitative categories, including questions such as the *economic ladder question* (e.g.: *"On which step - poorest people on the first step, rich people on the last - are you today?"*), or the *"Deleeck" attitude question* (e.g.: *"Can you make ends meet with the actual income of your household with great difficulty/some*

difficulty/difficulty/fairly easily/easily/very easily?") (Ravallion, 2014; Pradhan and Ravallion, 2000; Flik and van Praag, 1991).

An important limitation of the adoption of any particular subjective poverty analysis is the availability of data. Since our aim is to estimate trends in subjective poverty in the European Union, we rely on available and comparable datasets, primarily the EU-SILC survey. This dataset contains the Minimum Income Question and the multi-level attitude "Deleeck" attitude question.

The Deleeck question was introduced by Professor Deleeck, who led research by the Centre for Social Policy (CSP) into poverty measures. The "CSP measure" is based on the *subjective poverty line* (SPL) approach and uses the MIQ, with the difference that only a subsample of respondents who claimed "some difficulty" to make ends meet is applied to derive the SPL. Flik and van Praag (1991) criticise the CSP measure for its strong assumption that "*the level of the poverty line must be fixed by people who are on the margin of poverty and consequently have first-hand knowledge of the situation*" (p. 322), in line with the original Goedhart et al. (1977) claim that "*we need all observations in order to find out which people's opinion on minimum income we should honor*" (p. 514). Some studies (e.g., Saunders et al., 1994) use the CSP sample-limited approach as a robustness check for SPL estimations.

Another way to utilise the Deleeck question is to simply and directly utilise the self-reported categories of difficulties of making ends meet. Deciding which categories are assumed to be "poor" becomes a relatively arbitrary choice by a researcher. For instance, Mysíková et al. (2019) consider households reporting that they are in the worst category (great difficulty to make ends meet) as subjectively poor households, in a study tracking changes in subjective perceptions of poverty in

Czechia and Slovakia. This work also devotes a discussion to differences and overlaps with the responses to the MIQ. Želinský, Ng and Mysíková (2020) further utilise the Deeleck question and the Youden index to estimate income subjective poverty lines in the EU. Responses to the question also often serve as a dependent variable in studies searching for determinants of difficulties to make ends meet (e.g., Cracolici et al., 2012). We use the MIQ and the associated intersection methodology as the central techniques in this paper.

III. DATA AND METHODS

3.1 The intersection approach

The logic behind the intersection approach is demonstrated in Figure 1, in which each point [*x*; *y*] represents a combination of the log of actual income $\left(x = \log \tilde{x}\right)$ and the log of subjective minimum income $\left(y = \log \tilde{y}\right)$ reported in response to the Minimum Income Question.[3] In this model, minimum income is envisioned as an increasing function of actual income; in empirical applications it is assumed to be increasing, and is a concave function: see de Vos and Garner (1991, p. 269).

Line

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x, \text{ with } 0 < b_1 < 1 \text{ and } b_0 > 0, \qquad (1)$$

represents the estimated function describing the relationship between subjective minimum and actual income, and line $y = x$ represents equal subjective minimum and actual income. As suggested by the original approach (Goedhart et al., 1977), the subjective poverty line (z^*) is defined as the point at which the two lines intersect: $\hat{y} = y$.

The subjective poverty line is then defined as:

$$z^* = \frac{b_0}{1 - b_1}, \tag{2}$$

and a household *i* is identified as subjectively poor if the following inequality holds:

$$x_i < z^*. \tag{3}$$

Employing control variables in Equation (1) we obtain:

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \delta_k v_k, \ 0 < b_1 < 1, \tag{4}$$

where v_k, $k = 1, \ldots, K$ are control variables with associated estimated coefficients δ_k, $k = 1, \ldots, K$. The estimated subjective poverty line is then estimated as:

$$z^* = \frac{b_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \delta_k v_k}{1 - b_1}. \tag{5}$$

For instance, assuming a model with one (dichotomous) control variable (a household located in either an urban or rural area), we would obtain two different subjective poverty lines, as illustrated in Figure 2, in which z_r^* and z_u^* are subjective poverty lines for households located in rural (urban) areas.

Employing control variables in Equation (4) enables us to identify possible subjective poverty lines for numerous household characteristics. The traditional approach proposes two ways to calculate subjective poverty thresholds (Garner and Short, 2004), also referred to as *social subjective poverty lines* (Ravallion, 2016), to emphasise that they represent a poverty line for a whole society (or a subpopulation), not just for an individual. The first way identifies a specific threshold for each household and then finds the average (median) threshold using population weights. The second method calculates a set of thresholds differentiated by the variables defining subpopulations of

interest, holding the values of control variables at their national averages. To identify social subjective poverty lines (SSPLs), we adopt the former approach, identifying an individual SPL for each household and then determining the medians of individual poverty lines across all households. We report SSPLs for different subpopulations over selected time periods.

Further, for $0 < b_1 < 1$ and $b_0 > 0$ the Inequality (3) is equivalent to:

$$x_i < \hat{y}_i \tag{6}$$

It can easily be shown that, for $0 < b_1 < 1$ and $b_0 > 0$, Inequalities (3) and (6) are also equivalent for models employing a set of control variables. This is particularly useful in applications aimed at identifying the subjectively poor, as it is not necessary to explicitly express the subjective poverty threshold (or a set of thresholds for different subpopulations).

Ultimately, equation

$$\hat{y}_i = b_0 + b_1 x_i + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \delta_k v_{ki},\ 0 < b_1 < 1 \tag{7}$$

can also be thought of as the minimum required income "imputed" to household *i* based on its actual characteristics (including income). Put differently, for the given set of characteristics of household *i*, Equation (7) expresses the minimum income required, on average, by other households with the same set of characteristics.

3.2 Data and variables

As noted, we adopt an approach that employs control variables (Equation 7) as suggested, e.g., by De Vos and Garner (1991). The logic behind this approach is straightforward – people's perceptions of

their minimum required household income are not solely based on their actual income, but also on the characteristics of their household.

The analyses in this study are based on subsamples of EU member states' EU-SILC 2004–2019 household survey microdata (Cross UDB, 2020-09 version). Following the Eurostat methodology, the resulting shares of subjectively poor households are expressed in terms of individuals. Sample sizes vary between 3,143 (Cyprus, 2009) and 24,305 (Greece, 2018) observations.

The left-hand side variables in Equation (7) are the responses to the MIQ framed in the EU-SILC survey as follows: "*In your opinion, what is the very lowest net monthly income that your household would have to have in order to make ends meet, that is to pay its usual necessary expenses? Please answer in relation to the present circumstances of your household, and what you consider to be usual necessary expenses (to make ends meet).*" [EU-SILC variable HS130]

In addition to household size, we control for numerous other household-level characteristics:

- *Type of ownership of the dwelling*: categories include 1. outright owners, plus households with accommodation provided for free; 2. owners paying a mortgage; 3. tenants paying either full market or reduced rent;
- *Size of the flat/house:* measured by the number of habitable rooms per household;
- *Degree of urbanisation:* 1. densely-populated area (cities); 2. intermediate area (towns); 3. thinly-populated area (rural);
- *Share of market income in total household income:* defined as the share of total disposable household income before social transfers (before retirement and survivor's benefits) on total disposable household income.

Also, we control for individual-level characteristics, capturing the composition of adults aged 16+ in the household:

- share of adult females,
- share of adults with tertiary education,
- share of younger adults (aged 16–30),
- migrant origin (a dummy variable indicating whether at least one adult household member was born in a different country than the country in which the survey was conducted).

In addition to the main model specification with the *share of market income in total household income* variable, we also estimate alternative specifications with a *share of currently working adults* variable. Comparing the main results (subjective poverty indices), we find that the estimates differ, on average, by approximately 1.4% for the poverty headcount index, 1.3% for the poverty gap index and 0.1% for the poverty severity index, suggesting a relatively high level of robustness of the results.

As the data have been gathered over a relatively long time-span (2004–2019), certain variables have undergone modifications; this should be kept in mind. The type of ownership of dwelling [variable HH020/HH021: Tenure status] did not contain the category "owners paying a mortgage" before 2010. We therefore created a category defined as "owners paying interest repayments on a mortgage" [variable HY100G/HY100N].[4] The highest number of missing values in the dependent variable is in the UK (46% in 2017 and 37% in 2018). High numbers of missing values also occur in the data for the Netherlands (17–30%) and Sweden (23–34%). Values are completely missing for the degree of urbanisation in certain countries and years (Germany: 2015–2019; Malta: 2007–2008; Netherlands:

2005–2019; Slovenia: 2005–2019), while for Estonia and Latvia, only two categories are reported (densely/thinly-populated areas).

3.3 Identification of trends in the subjective poverty rates

In addition to estimating the FGT measures (Foster et al., 1984) of subjective income poverty across EU member states, we aim to identify patterns in the developments of the indices over time. Although the time-span is relatively long (15–16 years in most cases), from the perspective of a rigorous time series analysis, this may be seen as somewhat short. We take this into consideration when interpreting the results of our trend analyses.

We examine whether developments in subjective income poverty trends suggest the presence of one of three alternatives: 1. a linear trend; 2. a U-shaped or an inverted-U trend; or 3. neither of these. Assessment of linear trends is based on estimating the coefficients of a linear trend function, whereas the presence of statistically significant coefficients associated with the linear term suggests a linear trend. When assessing the U-shaped trend, we do not rely on the traditional approach of testing the U-shaped relationship via quadratic regression (as statistical significance of both linear and quadratic terms does not necessarily imply a U-shaped curve). Instead, we follow the approach introduced by Simonsohn (2018), which proposes estimating a regression with two separate lines, one for "low" and one for "high" values of x with a break-point set using the Robin Hood algorithm (illustrated in Figure 3). A U-shaped curve is present if the two slopes are of opposite signs and, at the same time, are individually statistically significant.

IV. RESULTS

We present the main results in two sections: estimations of social subjective poverty lines and FGT-class poverty indices (reported in %), and trends in subjective poverty. We report the main results on trends in subjective poverty indicators over the whole period for which data were available, along with estimations of social subjective poverty lines for the most recent period (2019) in Table 1. Detailed country profiles including estimates of subjective poverty indices and poverty lines over all periods are reported in the Supplementary Materials.

4.1 Social subjective poverty lines

As outlined in the methodological section, our primary results are based on models with control variables. Adopting this approach, we estimate SSPLs for different subpopulations. Since our aim is not to conduct cross-country comparisons, although we comment on subjective poverty statistics in individual countries, we do not use the PPS EUR exchange rate; the estimations are reported in EUR. Results in Table 1 refer to the most recent available data (2019 in most cases, but 2018 for a small number of countries) and are reported in current prices.

The estimates of poverty lines for the years 2004 to 2019 reported in the Supplementary Materials are reported in constant 2015 euros (real terms), adjusted for inflation by adopting harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP). A similar approach is used by Eurostat, e.g., when reporting the at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (European Commission, 2020). We report SSPLs for different types of households based on ownership status, degree of urbanisation, and household type (member structure).

The relative income poverty line for a single adult household is the information most often reported in other studies and official documents.[5] We compare social subjective poverty lines to official relative income poverty lines for such households, and find that subjective poverty lines are on average 50% higher than the official ones. However, there is large variation in the data, with ratios of the subjective to official income poverty lines ranging from 0.75 (Finland and the UK) to above 3 (Greece, Romania, Bulgaria). In addition to SSPLs reported for single adult households, we report SSPLs for households with two adults and two children as a proxy for a "typical" household with children, though it is difficult to unambiguously define a "typical household". Again, comparing subjective to official income poverty lines results in ratios ranging from 0.65 (the Netherlands) to 3.5 (Bulgaria).

The 2019 results further suggest that the SSPL for households paying mortgages is, on average, approximately 40% higher than for households that own their home outright. The highest differences between the two types of households are reported in the United Kingdom and Finland (85% and 70%, respectively), and the lowest in Slovakia, Romania and Hungary (between 14% and 18%). In general, the proportion is higher in Western EU countries and lower in Eastern EU countries. In most cases, SSPLs estimated for the city-type-of-dwelling are higher than those for rural areas (on average, by 6%), with the highest differences in Portugal and Romania (23% and 20%, respectively). In contrast, in Latvia, SSPLs in cities are, on average, 10% lower than those in rural areas. The results further suggest a clear pattern – larger household types are associated with higher SSPLs. The SSPL for a household of two adults and two children is, on average, 85% greater than the SSPL for one-person households. The SSPL for such households in Estonia and Latvia are almost 2.5-times the value for one-person households, while in Romania, the Netherlands, Italy and Hungary, it is only 35% to 58%

greater. A break-down of results appears in Table 1, and detailed subjective poverty country profiles are reported in Supplementary Material.

4.2 Trends in subjective poverty

The 2019 results indicate that the lowest levels of subjective poverty are reported in Finland (FGT_0 = 2.0%; FGT_1 = 0.5%; FGT_2 = 0.3%). Bulgaria and Greece have the highest levels of subjective poverty (FGT_0 between 79% and 84%; FGT_1 between 32% and 42%; FGT_2 between 16% and 25%).

If the subjective poverty rate is considered to be an alternative indicator for the assessment of income poverty in the EU, a legitimate question would be whether subjective poverty rates in the EU have decreased or increased over time. To answer this question, we employ a simple trend analysis assessing linear and quadratic trends of headcount (FGT_0), poverty gap (FGT_1), and severity of poverty indices (FGT_2). Our results suggest a decreasing trend in all three indices in 16 of 28 countries; no common trend across all three indices was identified in five countries; and an increasing trend is present in one country.

The fastest average annual rate of decrease in the headcount index (3.6 p.p.) is reported in Slovakia (from 84.1% in 2005 to 28.3% in 2019), followed by Portugal (2.8 p.p.: from 46.5% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2019). Croatia also experienced substantial decreases in the headcount index; however, the overall picture is somewhat ambiguous, as the results also suggest an inverted U-shaped curve with a break-point in 2013 (see Table S.2.HR in the Supplementary Materials for further details). Slovakia and Latvia have the fastest rates of decrease in the mean poverty gap (between 1.5 and 1.6 p.p.); the fastest declines in severity of poverty are reported in Latvia and Bulgaria (1.1 and 0.9 p.p.).

Conversely, increasing trends in all three indices are observed only in Luxembourg, which experienced average yearly increases of 1.1, 0.3, and 0.2 p.p. The results do not clearly suggest a U-shaped or an inverted U-shaped relationship for all three indicators for any EU country. However, as noted above, results for Croatia are inconclusive, suggesting both decreasing and inverted U-shaped trends. As suggested by figures reported in the country profile for Croatia, the visual representation of the relationship suggests the presence of a break-point in 2013. However, it also suggests a decreasing trend, as the values of subjective poverty indicators have been declining continuously since 2014. However, because Croatia includes only ten observations, the results should be interpreted cautiously.

During the 2004 to 2019 period, numerous important events occurred in the European Union, including adoption of the Euro currency (in Cyprus in 2008; Estonia in 2011; Latvia in 2014; Lithuania in 2015; Malta in 2008; Slovakia in 2009 and Slovenia in 2007) and the economic consequences of the Great Recession (2008–2012). It would be interesting to assess the effects of these events on subjective poverty indices. However, frequent overlaps of these and other influential events in many countries makes such analyses challenging. Nevertheless, we cautiously comment on significant deviations from the primary trends in selected EU countries in line with the recession period.

Austria has experienced stable subjective poverty trends, with deviant values in 2008 and 2010. Belgium's subjective poverty indicators have been weakly decreasing with a slight deviation in 2008. On average, the general trend in subjective poverty in Cyprus has a decreasing nature, although a temporary sharp increase was reported in 2010 and 2011. A similar pattern can also be observed in Czechia – an overall decreasing trend with temporary increases in 2011 and 2012. Germany's rates

decreased slightly between 2005 and 2009, followed by a weak increase between 2010 and 2014, not suggesting any consistent trend. Similar trends also occurred in Denmark, Ireland, and Estonia; there was significantly less prevalence of subjective poverty in Denmark (deviating 2009–2010) and Ireland (deviating from decreasing in 2010 but returning to further decreases after 2013), and considerably higher in Estonia with a sharp increase between 2010 and 2011.

Though the visual representation of subjective poverty indicators trends in Greece suggests a U-shaped curve with indices decreasing between 2004 and 2011 followed by growth until 2014, the trend reversed in 2015 and the values of indicators began to decline. Consequently, the trend did not suggest an unambiguous U-shaped relationship. The pattern in Hungary's subjective poverty can be considered somewhat unstable. From the perspective of the headcount index, a sharp decrease between 2006 and 2007 was followed by a severe increase in 2008 and 2010, then it dropped and continued to decrease. The poverty gap index has an overall decreasing trend (with deviations between 2008 and 2010), while the severity of poverty is rather stable, again with deviations between 2008 and 2010. The decreasing trends in Lithuania, Latvia, and Malta were interrupted by a sudden increase in Lithuania in 2011; in Latvia in 2011–2013; and in Malta in 2010. The rapid decreases in the subjective poverty indices in Slovakia were interrupted by moderate increases between 2013 and 2015, and then returned to falling. Romanian data suggest decreasing trends in subjective poverty indices. However, when performing a trend analysis on Romanian data, we excluded the subjective poverty indicators for 2010. As suggested by the country profile for Romania, the estimated 2010 social subjective poverty line is clearly an outlier (212 EUR/month for a single-adult household in 2015 prices, which is approximately half of the values reported in earlier/later periods).

There is a question regarding to what extent the economic recession may have affected the levels of subjective poverty in the European Union. Trends in the poverty lines in the 2009-2012 period do not suggest any clear patterns. In some countries, initially increasing trends in subjective poverty lines began to stagnate, in some countries they began to decrease, and in other countries they began to increase at faster rates. Further, numerous other potentially significant events occurred around the same period, such as adoption of the Euro-currency in some countries, which makes it difficult to cleanly separate the effects of the economic crisis on subjective poverty indicators. Consequently, investigation of the true effects of the crisis on subjective poverty levels, if any, would require rigorous econometric methods, and is beyond the scope of this paper.

4.3 Subjective poverty as a supplementary measure to the official indicators

In 2010, the European Council adopted a Europe 2020 strategy with five key objectives, including *lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion* (European Council, 2010). European institutions track the progress of the main aggregate indicator of *at risk of poverty or social exclusion* and its individual indicators: *at risk of poverty*; *severe material deprivation*; *jobless households* (or those with *very low work intensity*). Although we believe that the current official multidimensional poverty indicator has numerous drawbacks, in this study we do not aim to challenge or criticise it. The current multidimensional indicator was suggested by the Social Protection Committee (SPC, 2010) to measure the overall number of people who are at risk of poverty or excluded on the basis of the three dimensions of poverty and exclusion. The relative poverty concept, despite its numerous problematic aspects, has been adopted in the EU since the EU Council of Ministers in 1975 (Bradshaw and Mayhew, 2011). When designing the multidimensional poverty indicator, several national delegations preferred an indicator based on two dimensions only (excluding joblessness), however, most of them ultimately accepted the addition of a low work

intensity indicator as the third dimension. The role of this indicator is to better understand the links between poverty and labour market exclusion at the individual level. The severe material deprivation rate was meant to represent the concept of absolute poverty. The final aggregated indicator counts the share of individuals endangered in at least one dimension.

In Figure 4, we provide a scenario of how the official poverty rates would change if we produced an indicator that includes a fourth dimension – *subjective income poverty.* A low increase in the value of the multidimensional indicator would suggest that subjective perceptions of poverty are already largely reflected in the three current dimensions, whereas a larger increase would suggest the opposite. Figure 4 depicts the addition of subjective poverty status to the current official indicator of multidimensional poverty in the EU. The lightest parts of the bars represent the shares of individuals who are officially poor, but not subjectively poor. The darkest parts represent shares of individuals who are subjectively poor, but not officially poor. The grey parts between light and dark parts of the bars represent the overlap, i.e., individuals who are both officially and subjectively poor. The figure suggests that the impact of adding subjective poverty to the current multidimensional indicator of poverty or social exclusion is rather low in Western and Northern EU countries, while it is typically larger for Eastern and Southern EU countries. The results are also stable in time, excepting in Portugal, Hungary, Czechia, and Slovakia where the impact of subjective poverty declined considerably between 2008 and 2019. Conversely, though inclusion of subjective poverty had a strong effect on the multidimensional indicator of poverty in Luxembourg in 2019, it had almost no effect in 2008.

V. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to explore trends in subjective poverty in the European Union. With the exception of a few countries, all three subjective poverty indices (headcount ratio, the poverty gap index, and the severity of poverty index) show consistent decreasing trends in subjective poverty. In this study, we do not aim to compare the differences in perceptions of subjective poverty across countries, since such comparisons would be questionable due to cultural differences.

In practical applications, relative income poverty lines are most commonly used. We compare the officially reported poverty lines to social subjective poverty lines, and show that there is large variation in the differences between the two lines. For the majority of countries, subjective poverty lines are higher than official relative income poverty lines. This finding is particularly important for policy implications, as it suggests that relying on relative income poverty lines may result in underestimating poverty levels, at least in terms of public perception.

Our results further suggest that social subjective poverty lines are considerably higher for households paying mortgages and tenants paying rent than for outright homeowners. Clearly, making mortgage or rent payments is a burden for the household budget, hence such households require a higher minimum income. Similar conclusions have also been suggested by previous studies, which have found that mortgage and rental payments affect the financial satisfaction and well-being of households (Tharp et al., 2020; Gerlach-Kristen and Lyons, 2018). This finding is particularly useful for designing and adjusting objective poverty measures considering housing costs, and in considerations related to imputed rent.

Our results further suggest differences in SSPLs between urban and rural areas. Findings of empirical studies on the geographies of subjective well-being are inconclusive (Dolan et al., 2008). Differences in expectations regarding the minimum income can be attributed to differences between area types, which can include differences in price levels between rural and urban areas (Janský and Kolcunová, 2017); and differences in labour market opportunities (Shucksmith et al., 2009). As further argued by Shucksmith et al. (2009), richer EU countries experience lower levels of evidence of urban-rural differences than poorer ones. Our findings suggest no clear pattern in the differences in SSPLs between rural and urban areas between different parts of the EU. In accordance with Dolan et al. (2008), we argue that the phenomenon is far too complex to make a clear distinction between different types of areas in terms of population size and density.

A comparison between subjective and purely objective poverty status would be a natural further step in assessing the necessity of including subjective poverty as a supplementary indicator to the objective poverty levels. Since no official objective income poverty thresholds are defined in the European Union (see, e.g., the discussion by Bradshaw and Mayhew, 2011), we conducted a comparison between subjective poverty and the official multidimensional poverty indicator tracked in the EU. Our findings suggest that, for the majority of countries, subjective poverty contains additional information which could be useful to policymakers assessing poverty levels and designing anti-poverty tools. From the perspective of changes over time, it is particularly interesting to observe how the changes in the combination of the official multidimensional poverty indicator and subjective poverty are associated with the changes in subjective poverty rates. In some countries, the drop when the indicators are combined, is associated with a remarkable decline in the share of households that are subjectively poor but not officially poor, while in other countries this is not the case. We find this

alternative indicator of *at risk of poverty or social exclusion* (based on 4 dimensions) particularly important, since it contains an additional dimension of poverty not captured by the official indicators.

5.1 Implications and suggestions for future research

In this section, we discuss the potential implications of our findings for future research in the field of subjective poverty. We primarily focus on two aspects: 1. implications for estimation techniques; and 2. implications for the relationships between subjective and objective poverty.

The traditional intersection approach relies on employing OLS regressions, assuming that minimum income is an increasing, concave function of actual income (de Vos and Garner, 1991). We compare the OLS estimations to results based on Local Polynomial Regression Fitting (LOESS), which is a generalisation of moving average and polynomial regression. LOESS fits simple models to localised subsets of data to build up a function that describes the deterministic part of the variation in data, point by point, i.e., it is not *a priori* required to specify a global function of any form to fit a model to the data (Heckert et al., 2002). Although this technique cannot be used to find the intersection analytically, it can be employed to find the threshold computationally. Estimations based on LOESS regressions suggest a curvilinear relationship between the subjective minimum and actual income. In addition, for the majority of countries, these estimations suggest inconsistencies for low values of actual income. Specifically, the fitted values of subjective minimum income based on LOESS differ considerably from the fitted values based on OLS (Figure 5). This may be a consequence of high variability in responses to the MIQ for low levels of income, which makes the estimations noisy.

Nonetheless, these deviations do not significantly affect the intersection point. In addition, both estimation techniques suggest that, for high values of actual income, the corresponding subjective

minimum income curve is asymptotically approaching a certain level. It might be interesting for future research to examine what kind of income aspirations this amount represents. Another potential implication for future research can include examining different estimation techniques and assessing their advantages and disadvantages in this type of empirical research.

The next implication is related to the relationship between subjective minimum income and objective poverty. Although there is nothing like an official objective poverty line in the European Union, individual member states implement laws on material need assistance. Individuals living in households under certain income thresholds are eligible for various forms of social benefits. These thresholds can, to some extent, be thought of as proxies for national absolute poverty lines.

We will demonstrate this idea using Slovakia and Czechia as country case studies.[6] In Slovakia, the subsistence minimum income for a household of two adults and two dependent children was defined as approximately 520 EUR/month between July 2017 and June 2018. In Czechia, the amount was approximately 390 EUR/month for a similar household in 2018.

The 2018 data (Figure 6) suggests that the minimum monthly income required by the poorest (in monetary terms) Slovak households of two adults and two dependent children are, on average, very close to the official amounts of subsistence income. Czech low-income households require a similar minimum income, although the subsistence levels are set at lower amounts. We have noted that the variability in responses to the Minimum Income Question is relatively high, which can make the estimations somewhat noisy. Note that this observation is based on a case of two countries at one point in time, and should be interpreted very cautiously. In order to fully understand this relationship, further research would be necessary.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this study, we argue that subjective poverty indicators provide essential information and should be taken into account as a supplementary dimension for assessments of the poverty level in a society. Governmental policies have significant impacts on people's lives, which may not be fully captured by official statistics. Trends in subjective poverty may reflect changes in societies and ultimately complement these indicators. We believe that results reported in this study can serve as a useful source of information on subjective poverty perceptions in the EU, which are important for researchers, and even more so for policymakers relying on official statistics, which traditionally do not include such data.

This paper contributes to the existing literature on poverty by re-examining its subjective dimension, which has been somewhat neglected since the 1990s. Our aim is not to uncover deeper relationships between subjective poverty and other socio-economic phenomena, but rather it is purely empirical – to present the current situation regarding subjective poverty in the European Union. We also examine trends in subjective poverty over the past 10–16 years. We believe that this study is primarily useful for social scientists focusing on quality-of-life issues, and for policymakers seeking data on different aspects of poverty.

Estimations in this paper are based on a standard methodology, and we are aware of drawbacks, including a high level of variation in the key variables. However, we believe that this study can contribute to re-opening more vibrant and intensive discussions related to the study of subjective poverty. The approach used in this paper originated in the 1970s, and econometric methods have undergone considerable developments since then. Our next goal will be to conduct a comparative

study to assess the robustness of trends in subjective poverty based on different (non-parametric and semi-parametric) techniques.

We hope that this study may serve to inspire other social scientists interested in uncovering potential factors in changes in subjective poverty rates. These may include factors related to the adoption of the euro-currency, impacts of economic crises, and other potentially important events in the EU and its individual countries. Here, we have attempted to cautiously outline some of these events. Nonetheless, we believe that in order to comprehensively study relevant factors, implementation of rigorous econometric techniques allowing researchers to separate out various external factors is necessary. This is beyond the scope of this study.

NOTES

[1] World Development Indicators databank.

[2] Eurostat database data.

[3] For the sake of simplicity, to describe the method, we adopt the standard approach – using natural logarithms of actual and subjective minimum income $\left(x = \ln \tilde{x} \;\&\; y = \ln \tilde{y}; \tilde{x} > 0 \;\&\; \tilde{y} > 0\right)$.

[4] However, the variable HY100G/HY100N, together with a few other income components, were only mandatory from 2007. In cases where these values are missing (Austria, Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal: 2004–2006; Cyprus, Latvia: 2005–2006; France 2004), we use the original categories (excluding "owners paying mortgages"). Nevertheless, when we compare results based on models with tenure status distinguishing between owners repaying a mortgage or not, households identified as subjectively poor remain unchanged.

[5] The relative income poverty approach considers equivalised income, which refers to individual equivalent income. Using the OECD-modified equivalence scale, an individual equivalent income corresponds to total household income only in single-adult households. Similarly, the official relative income poverty line is directly comparable to the total household income of singles, while the line for other household types can be derived as a multiple of the official line.

[6] National laws on eligibility for social assistance are very diverse and differ considerably across countries. We use the country case studies as a simplified demonstration only, without any intention to draw conclusions. We arbitrarily chose Slovakia and Czechia since the eligibility criteria are defined in terms of monthly income and due to the knowledge of the national contexts by two of the authors.

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Figures and Tables

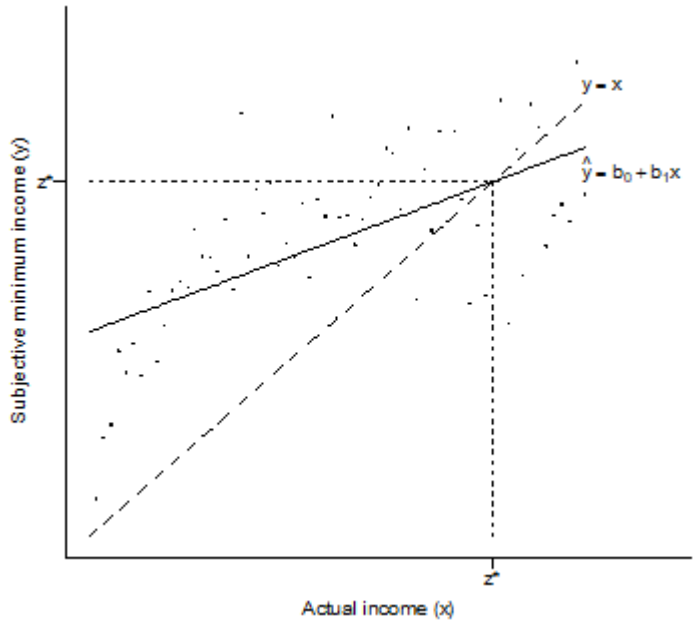

Figure 1: MIQ and the intersection method (in Log form)

Notes: Each point represents a combination of the log of actual (x) and the log of subjective minimum (y) income. $\hat{y}$ represents the estimated function of the log of subjective minimum income regressed on the log of actual income. z^* is the log of the estimated subjective poverty line.

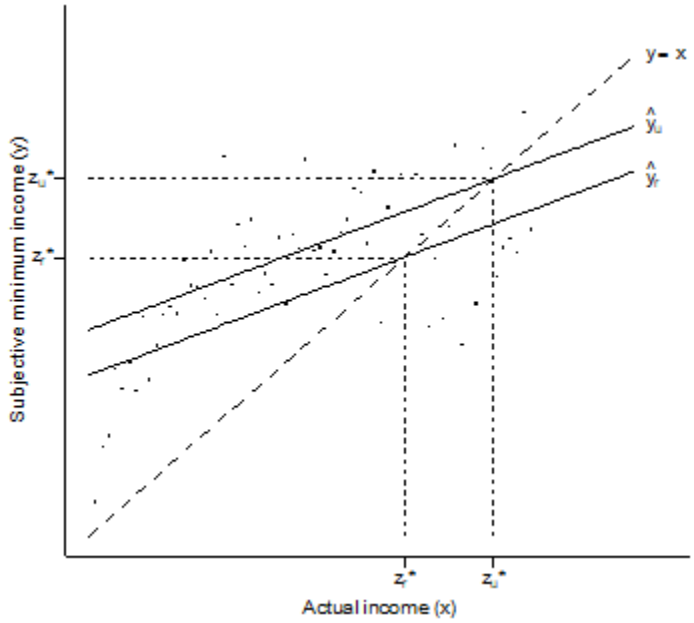

Figure 2: Estimation of two alternative thresholds (in Log form)

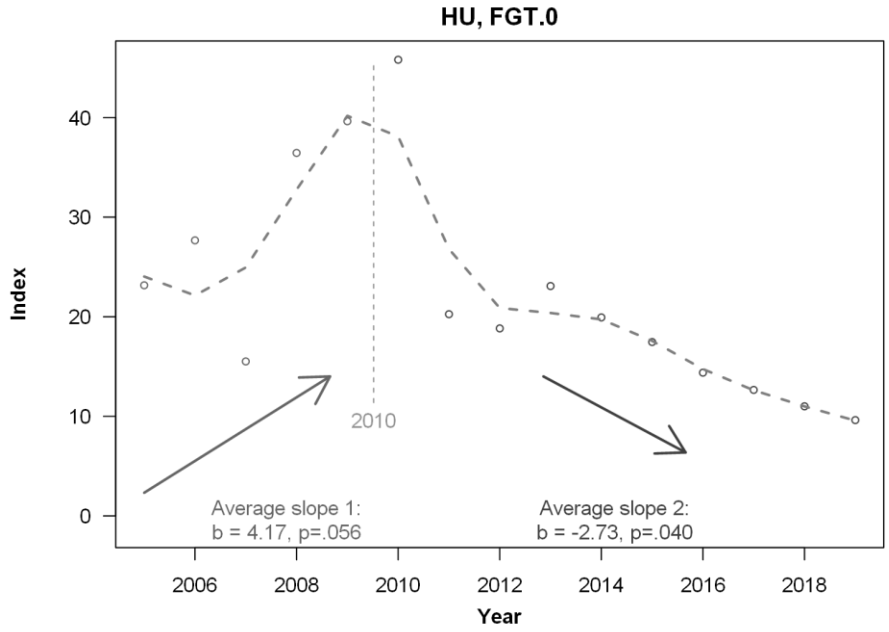

Figure 3: An illustration of the identification of a U-shaped trend (data on Hungary)

Source: EU-SILC 2005–2019. Authors' computations.

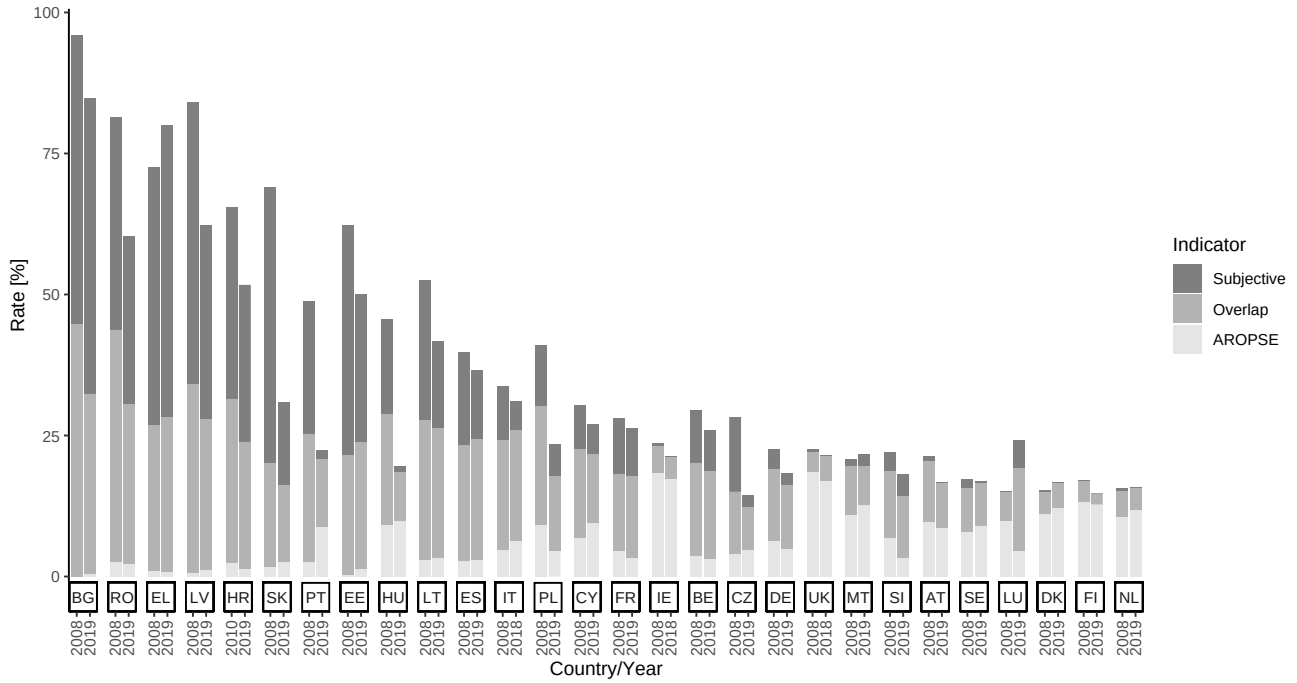

Figure 4: Overlap between the official at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion (AROPSE) and subjective poverty indicators

Notes: The lightest parts of the bars represent the shares of individuals who are officially (AROPSE) poor, but not subjectively poor. The darkest parts represent shares of individuals who are subjectively poor, but not officially poor. The grey parts between light and dark parts of the bars represent the overlap, i.e., individuals who are both officially and subjectively poor.

Source: EU-SILC 2008 and 2019 (2018). Authors' computations.

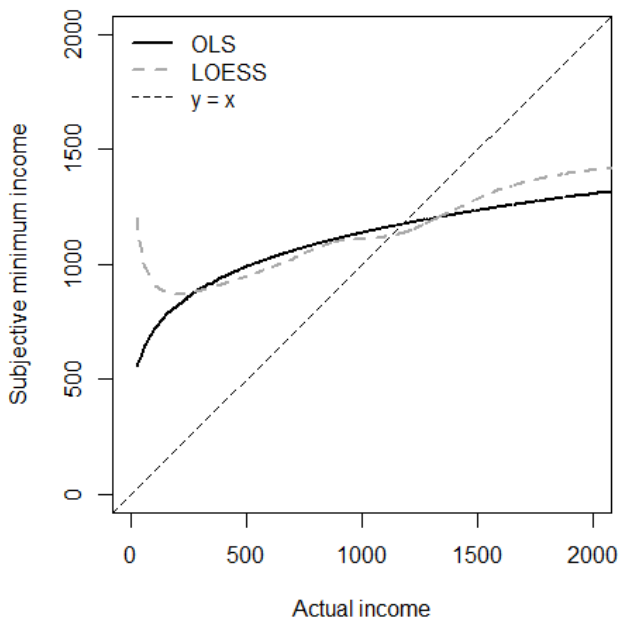

Figure 5: An illustration of the OLS vs LOESS estimation

Source: EU-SILC 2018. Authors' computations.

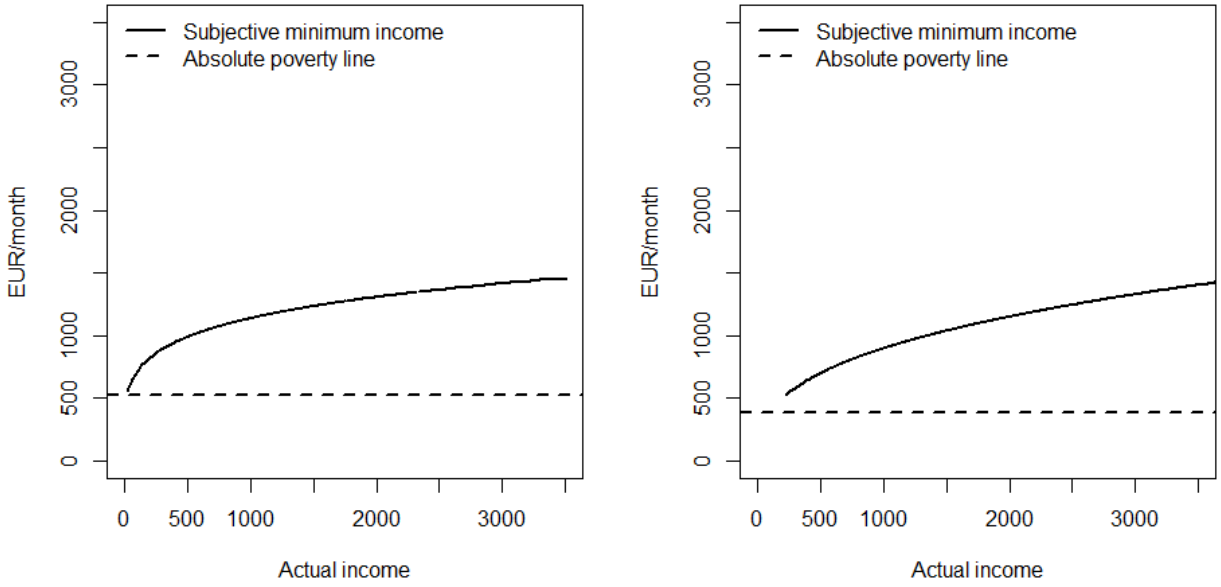

Figure 6: Subjective minimum income and absolute poverty line (left: Slovakia; right: Czechia; 2018)

Source: EU-SILC 2018. Authors' computations.

Table 1: Trends in subjective poverty indicators and selected 2019 results

	Subjective poverty indices							Social subjective poverty line								Official PL	
	Trend				Index value			Ownership of dwellings			Urbanisation			Household type		Household type	
Country	FGT_0	FGT_1	FGT_2	T	FGT_0	FGT_1	FGT_2	Owner	Mortgage	Tenant	Cities	Towns	Rural	1A	2A+2K	1A	2A+2K
Austria	*None*	*None*	*None*	16	8.1	2.5	1.4	1730	2361	1816	1892	1941	1932	1241	2371	1286	2702
Belgium	None	Decreasing$^+$	Decreasing	16	22.8	5.1	1.8	2243	2986	2353	2644	2533	2712	1760	3057	1230	2584
Bulgaria	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	13	84.3	41.6	24.8	1348	1911	1508	1375	1367	1360	664	1551	211	444
Croatia	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	Inconclusive	10	50.4	16.9	8.1	1262	1662	1145	1301	1348	1225	731	1432	365	767
Cyprus	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	17.5	3.3	1.0	1626	2631	1609	1824	1873	1660	1004	2161	811	1703
Czechia	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	9.6	1.9	0.7	794	1060	843	915	818	855	597	1036	500	1050
Denmark	None	None	Inv-U$^+$ [2015]	16	4.5	1.2	0.5	1800	2417	1592	1976	2062	1946	1437	2655	1536	3225
Estonia	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	48.9	14.9	6.5	1613	2292	1416	1764		1731	938	2308	573	1203
Finland	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	16	2.0	0.5	0.3	984	1668	1207	1401	1359	1231	935	1700	1244	2612
France	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	16	23.0	5.3	1.9	2016	3014	2175	2516	2376	2279	1627	2974	1128	2369
Germany	None	None	None	15	13.3	3.5	1.5	1711	2566	1736				1383	2531	1176	2469
Greece	None	None	None	16	79.1	31.7	16.3	1972	2375	1886	2031	2081	1904	1298	2251	410	861
Hungary	Inconclusive	None	None	15	9.6	2.8	1.3	466	551	460	507	473	457	346	547	293	615
Ireland*	None	Inv-U$^+$ [2013]	Inv-U [2013]	15	4.1	1.1	0.5	1468	2379	1618	1900	1731	1793	1239	2182	1246	2617
Italy*	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	24.8	8.3	4.4	1675	2119	1776	1801	1746	1700	1296	2049	842	1769
Latvia	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	61.2	22.5	11.3	1361	2122	1417	1412		1561	800	1910	409	860
Lithuania	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	38.3	12.9	6.3	926	1324	975	975	1429	960	599	1263	379	797
Luxembourg	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	16	19.6	5.5	2.6	2644	4283	3183	3474	3675	3270	2387	4302	1818	3817
Malta	Decreasing	Decreasing$^+$	Decreasing	13	8.9	2.1	0.9	1130	1907	1038	1284	1255		876	1577	768	1612
Netherlands	Decreasing	Decreasing$^+$	None	15	3.9	1.4	0.8	1148	1580	1196				1123	1671	1231	2584
Poland	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	18.9	5.1	2.2	810	1065	835	860	845	825	545	961	356	748
Portugal	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	16	13.5	3.9	1.8	759	1124	874	990	888	805	609	1138	501	1052
Romania	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	12	58.1	24.5	13.7	742	871	793	820	762	683	583	790	193	404
Slovakia	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	15	28.3	7.6	3.3	1128	1286	1140	1145	1161	1170	694	1246	406	853
Slovenia	None	None	None	15	14.9	3.6	1.4	1371	1839	1314				921	1666	703	1477
Spain	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	16	33.7	11.2	5.7	1729	2216	1930	1978	1843	1824	1373	2218	751	1577
Sweden	Decreasing	Decreasing	Decreasing	16	8.0	2.5	1.4	1191	1751	1519	1660	1602	1491	1220	1972	1224	2570
United Kingdom*	None	None	None	14	4.4	1.3	0.7	923	1712	1197	1321	1311	1306	811	1727	1073	2254

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Subjective poverty lines and indicators reported in this table refer to the most recent available period: 2019 (if not stated otherwise). For each index a trend over the whole period of available data is identified. "None" refers to lack of evidence for either (linear/U-shaped) trend. "Inv-U" refers to inverted U-shaped trend. "Inconclusive" refers to indicating both linear and U-shaped trends. For U-shaped curves we also report the year of the turning point in brackets. "Official PL" refers to official relative income poverty lines reported by Eurostat. All amounts are in EUR/month (current prices). Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child

***** For Ireland, Italy, and the United Kingdom, 2019 data were not available, reported results are based on the most recent (2018) data.

$^+$ denotes significance at 0.1, all other reported results are significant at 0.05 level.

Source: EU-SILC 2004–2019. Authors' computations.

Supplementary Materials for

Trends in Subjective Income Poverty Rates in the European Union

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This PDF file includes:

Table S.1. Identification of trends in subjective poverty indices

Tables S.2.AT – S.2.UK. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile [*country*]

Each country profile contains a table with subjective poverty indicators (estimations of FGT-class measures of poverty; estimations of social subjective poverty lines for different groups of households; and selected officially reported relative income poverty indicators).

Each output further contains a set of three figures depicting trends in FGT-class measures of poverty along with a trend assessment based on Simonsohn's (2018) approach. The fourth figure depicts the time series of social subjective poverty lines estimated for households with two adults and two children in current and constant (2015=100) prices.

All outputs are based on EU-SILC 2004–2019 data.

Table S.1. Identification of trends in subjective poverty indices

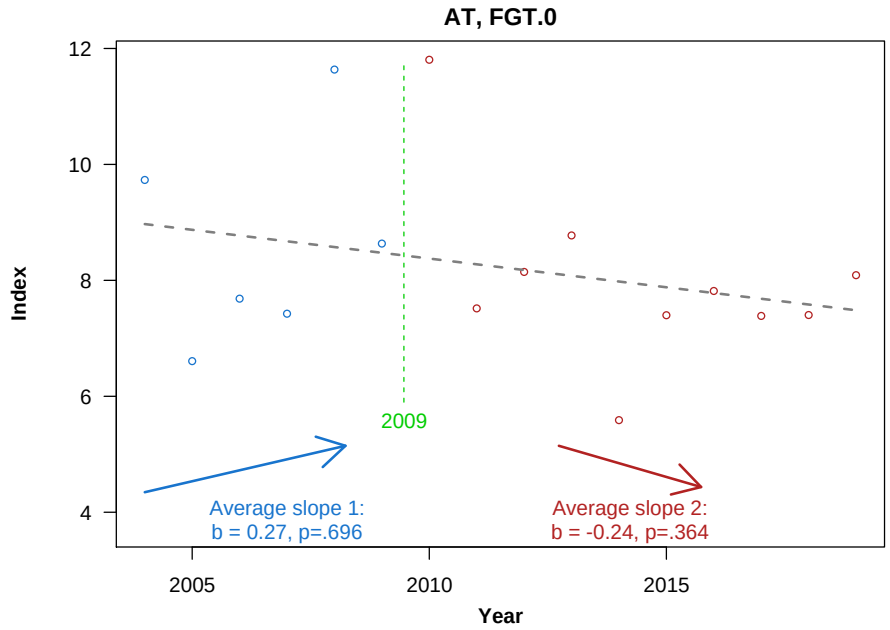
		FGT_0				FGT_1				FGT_2			
Country	T	Lin.	$Quad_1$	$Quad_2$	Break	Lin.	$Quad_1$	$Quad_2$	Break	Lin.	$Quad_1$	$Quad_2$	Break
Austria	16	–0.10	0.27	–0.24	2009	–0.01	0.11	–0.05	2011	0.01	0.14	–0.02	2010
Belgium	16	–0.11	–0.29**	0.18	2015	–0.05▪	–0.09*	–0.06	2015	–0.03*	–0.04	0.02	2014
Bulgaria	13	–0.91**	–1.17***	–0.66	2016	–1.16**	–2.36**	0.68	2013	–0.94**	–2.15*	0.60	2013
Croatia	10	–2.45*	4.78*	–5.17***	2013	–1.30*	3.04**	–2.78***	2013	–0.76*	1.91**	–1.63***	2013
Cyprus	15	–0.91**	–1.91**	–0.37	2013	–0.24**	–0.46*	–0.20	2013	–0.09**	–0.08	–0.12	2016
Czechia	15	–1.28***	–1.18***	–1.75*	2017	–0.32***	–0.30***	–0.43**	2017	–0.12***	–0.11***	–0.17*	2017
Denmark	16	–0.02	–2.12*	0.04	2006	<0.01	0.04	–0.12▪	2014	<0.01	0.03▪	–0.11*	2015
Estonia	15	–1.13*	–7.20**	–1.34	2009	–0.63*	–4.13***	–0.28	2009	–0.36*	–2.45***	–0.18	2009
Finland	16	–0.10***	–0.09***	–0.27	2017	–0.02***	0.01	–0.03***	2008	–0.01*	0.01	–0.01▪	2009
France	16	–1.01**	–2.70**	–0.41	2012	–0.29**	–0.41*	0.02	2015	–0.12**	–0.17*	0.01	2015
Germany	15	–0.12	0.03	–1.13**	2014	–0.02	0.06	–0.26***	2015	–0.01	0.02	–0.13***	2015
Greece	16	0.42	–3.59***	1.19	2010	0.32	–2.43***	0.99	2010	0.24	–1.52***	0.60	2010
Hungary	15	–1.47*	4.17▪	–2.73*	2010	–0.33*	1.09*	–0.60	2009	–0.10▪	0.23	–0.20*	2009
Ireland	15	–0.01	0.39	–1.66***	2013	0.02	0.20▪	–0.47***	2013	0.02	0.14**	–0.23***	2013
Italy	15	–2.03**	–5.28**	–0.33	2011	–0.77**	–3.30*	0.02	2009	–0.37*	–1.47*	0.05	2010
Latvia	15	–1.56**	–6.42▪	–1.52▪	2010	–1.52***	–1.93**	–2.38***	2014	–1.14**	–1.34*	–1.29*	2015
Lithuania	15	–1.53**	–2.32	–0.95	2013	–0.65*	–4.32**	–0.60**	2009	–0.36*	–1.41	–0.25	2010
Luxembourg	16	1.11***	0.90	1.38***	2007	0.31***	0.01	0.43***	2008	0.15***	0.01	0.27***	2010
Malta	13	–0.38*	–0.46	1.05	2016	–0.09▪	–0.15▪	0.30	2016	–0.05*	–0.09*	0.13	2015
Netherlands	15	–0.24**	–0.21	–0.34	2016	–0.03▪	–0.03	0.04	2016	–0.01	–0.30	0.01	2007
Poland	15	–2.02**	–6.32***	–0.16	2012	–0.76**	–3.11***	–0.02	2010	–0.38**	–1.67**	<0.01	2010
Portugal	16	–2.78***	–2.74***	–2.36***	2017	–0.96***	–0.95***	–0.91▪	2017	–0.45***	–0.44***	–0.44	2017
Romania	12	–2.16***	0.90	–3.23***	2011	–1.12***	–1.06***	1.49	2017	–0.66***	–0.64***	1.08	2017
Slovakia	15	–3.57***	–5.47***	–4.09***	2015	–1.59***	–2.27**	–0.97***	2015	–0.81**	–1.20**	–0.42***	2016
Slovenia	15	<0.01	–8.10	0.24	2008	<0.01	0.07	–0.43▪	2015	<0.01	0.03	–0.21*	2015
Spain	16	–0.95**	–3.50***	0.03	2009	–0.33**	–1.49***	0.05	2009	–0.14*	–0.79***	0.04	2009
Sweden	16	–0.39***	–0.42**	0.70	2016	–0.08**	–0.07▪	0.30	2016	–0.03*	–0.03	–0.01	2015
United Kingdom	14	–0.01	0.06	–0.30	2014	–0.02	–0.13	–0.03	2009	–0.01	–0.01	–0.05	2015

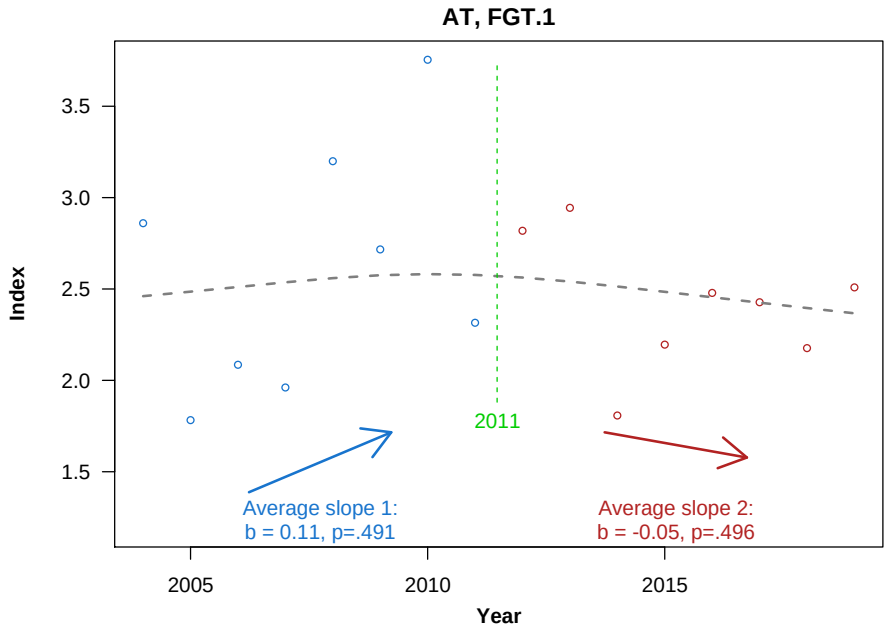
Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. "Lin." refers to estimates of linear trend regression coefficients. Identification of a quadratic (U-shaped) trend is based on the approach proposed by Simonsohn (2018): Running regressions for two separate lines, one for 'low' (column Quad1) and one for 'high' (column Quad2) values of time index while setting a break-point using the Robin Hood algorithm. A U-shape curve is present if the two slopes are of opposite signs and, at the same time, are individually statistically significant. 'Break' refers to the potential break-point in a trend line. *** denotes $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; ▪ $p < 0.1$

Table S.2.AT. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Austria*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	9.7	6.6	7.7	7.4	11.6	8.6	11.8	7.5	8.1	8.8	5.6	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.4	8.1
			FGT_1	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5
			FGT_2	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1294	1198	1185	1189	1290	1244	1291	1169	1189	1162	1096	1158	1180	1124	1155	1160
			1A; ≥1K	1552	1489	1560	1544	1655	1578	1750	1606	1685	1638	1492	1589	1600	1531	1591	1648
			2A; 1K	1741	1664	1742	1734	1903	1814	2025	1814	1847	1806	1631	1759	1820	1719	1790	1810
			2A; 2K	1922	1885	2016	2000	2250	2129	2407	2120	2165	2127	1897	2067	2143	2032	2120	2216
			2A; ≥3K	2170	2203	2393	2359	2675	2586	3081	2602	2603	2546	2212	2475	2601	2501	2576	2706
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1746	1684	1797	1531	1720	1572	1815	1584	1608	1598	1447	1527	1567	1475	1542	1617
			Mortgage				2055	2252	2114	2409	2212	2250	2163	1960	2069	2159	2083	2105	2207
			Tenant	1692	1622	1655	1639	1799	1789	1916	1676	1677	1649	1492	1666	1713	1633	1697	1698
		Urbanisation	Cities	1799	1690	1691	1684	1875	1844	2029	1763	1756	1715	1547	1688	1724	1644	1755	1768
			Towns	1708	1649	1834	1808	1984	1851	2030	1808	1831	1800	1638	1743	1816	1746	1759	1814
			Rural	1676	1645	1740	1678	1888	1727	1962	1778	1822	1783	1606	1728	1779	1671	1733	1806
Official	Index		H	13.0	12.6	12.6	12.0	15.2	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.3
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1046	1079	1067	1061	1099	1155	1168	1150	1139	1129	1170	1163	1173	1199	1194	1202
			2A; 2K	2197	2266	2240	2229	2309	2425	2453	2414	2391	2371	2457	2442	2464	2518	2508	2525
			HICP	80.60	82.30	83.69	85.53	88.29	88.64	90.14	93.35	95.75	97.77	99.20	100.00	100.97	103.22	105.41	106.98

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


AT, FGT.0
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = 0.27, p=.696
Average slope 2:
b = -0.24, p=.364


AT, FGT.1
Index
Year
2011
Average slope 1:
b = 0.11, p=.491
Average slope 2:
b = -0.05, p=.496


AT, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = 0.14, p=.274
Average slope 2:
b = -0.02, p=.480

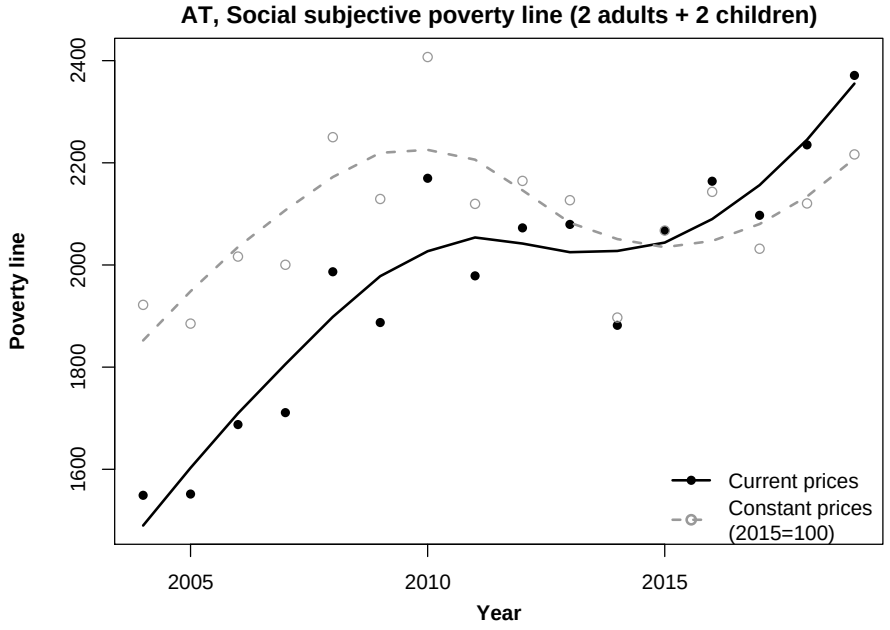
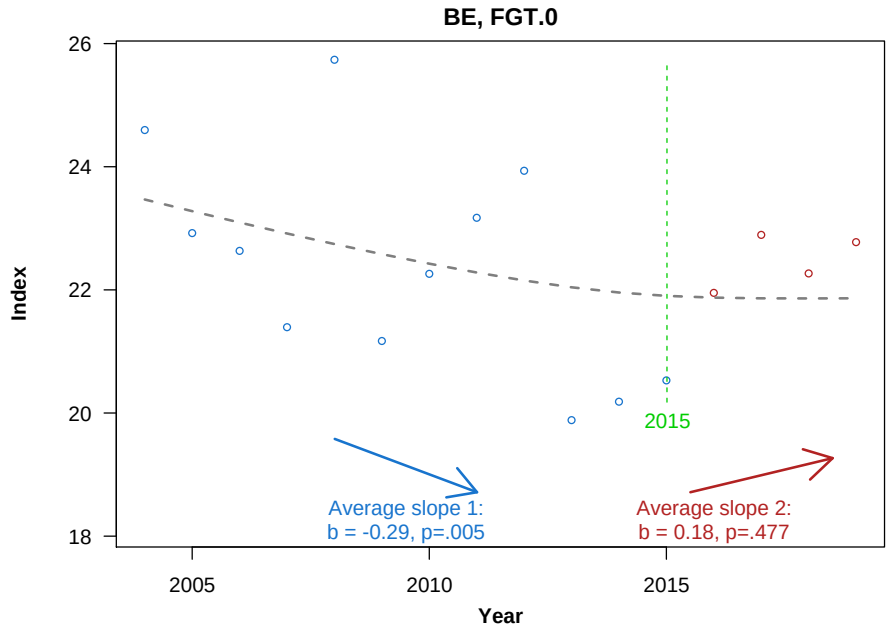
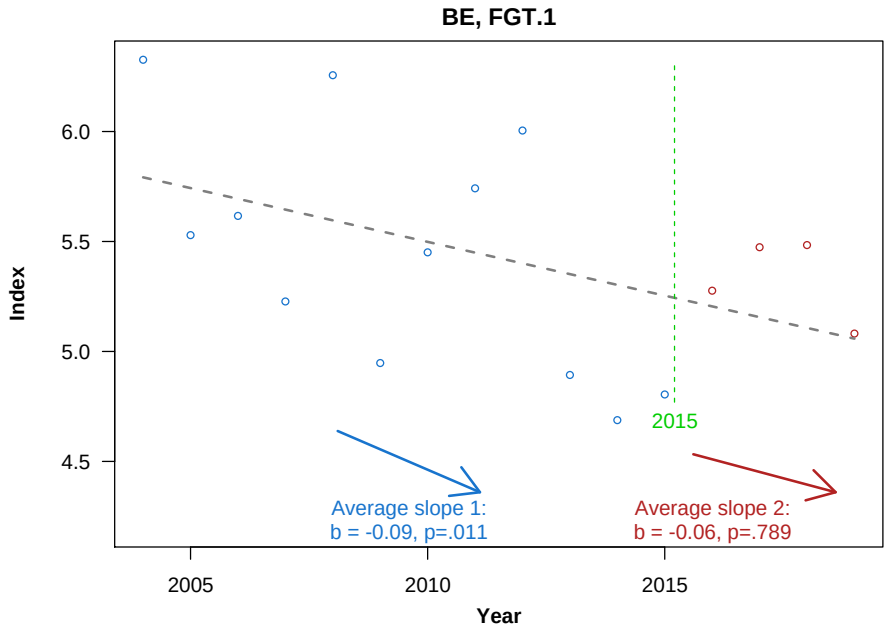

AT, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

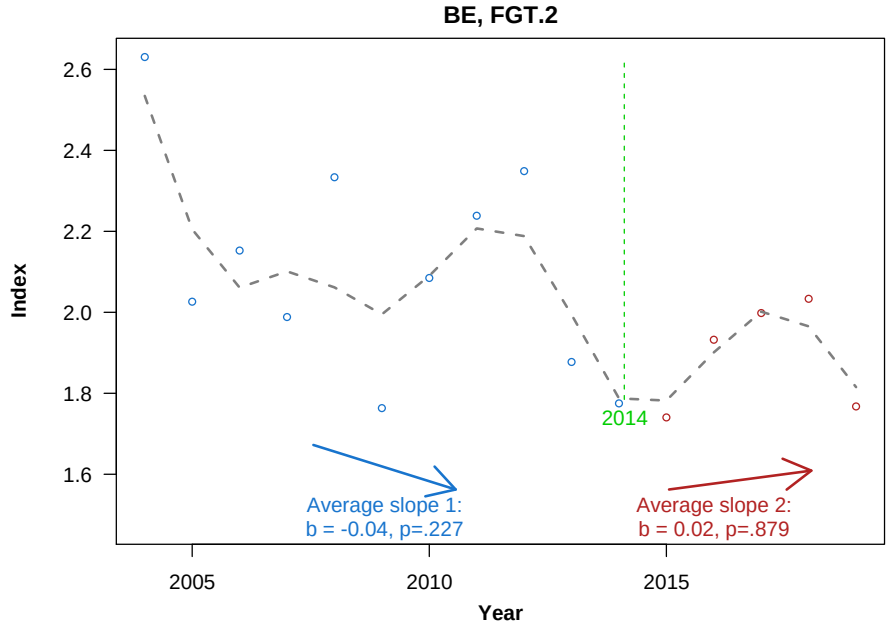
Table S.2.BE. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Belgium*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	24.6	22.9	22.6	21.4	25.7	21.2	22.3	23.2	23.9	19.9	20.2	20.5	22.0	22.9	22.3	22.8
			FGT_1	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1
			FGT_2	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1553	1501	1543	1505	1578	1574	1545	1513	1526	1488	1522	1510	1547	1552	1572	1633
			1A; ≥1K	1930	1931	2061	2015	2065	2034	2011	2039	2057	2006	2045	2061	2102	2134	2132	2308
			2A; 1K	2132	2114	2240	2184	2274	2184	2171	2170	2182	2048	2156	2141	2145	2215	2265	2393
			2A; 2K	2497	2467	2606	2545	2677	2517	2522	2567	2614	2398	2528	2537	2538	2635	2674	2837
			2A; ≥3K	2915	2964	3146	3090	3274	3068	3040	3188	3123	2869	2953	3063	3040	3209	3235	3439
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1854	1837	1871	1825	2003	1913	1883	1905	1927	1776	1865	1874	1882	1916	1951	2081
			Mortgage	2521	2518	2645	2577	2711	2567	2547	2580	2595	2380	2485	2488	2516	2605	2643	2771
			Tenant	1945	1908	1998	2001	2041	2006	1947	1998	1951	1897	1904	1967	2032	2053	2071	2184
		Urbanisation	Cities	2182	2135	2256	2214	2387	2286	2241	2290	2337	2188	2288	2288	2287	2338	2343	2453
			Towns	2076	2067	2117	2088	2170	2068	2063	2091	2117	1976	2052	2069	2102	2172	2242	2350
			Rural	2230	2408	2446	2440	2564	2497	2496	2491	2358	2155	2185	2219	2288	2363	2320	2517
Official	Index		H	14.3	14.8	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.9	16.4	14.8
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	972	1003	1017	1020	999	1073	1057	1051	1038	1086	1092	1083	1095	1093	1113	1142
			2A; 2K	2041	2106	2136	2142	2098	2253	2219	2207	2180	2281	2293	2274	2300	2295	2337	2398
			HICP	80.63	82.67	84.60	86.13	90.00	89.99	92.09	95.18	97.68	98.90	99.38	100.00	101.77	104.03	106.44	107.77

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


BE, FGT.0
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.29, p=.005
Average slope 2:
b = 0.18, p=.477


BE, FGT.1
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.09, p=.011
Average slope 2:
b = -0.06, p=.789


BE, FGT.2
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = -0.04, p=.227
Average slope 2:
b = 0.02, p=.879

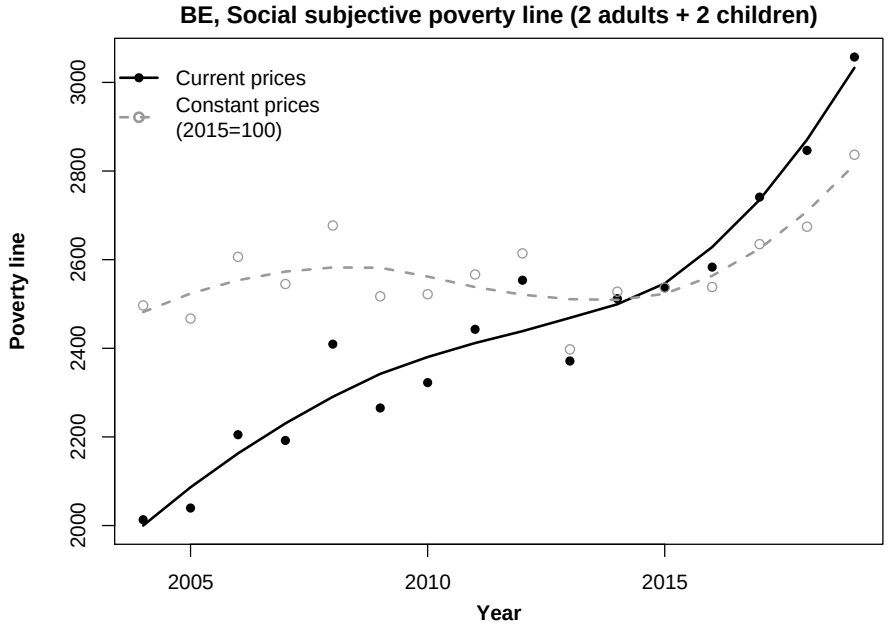
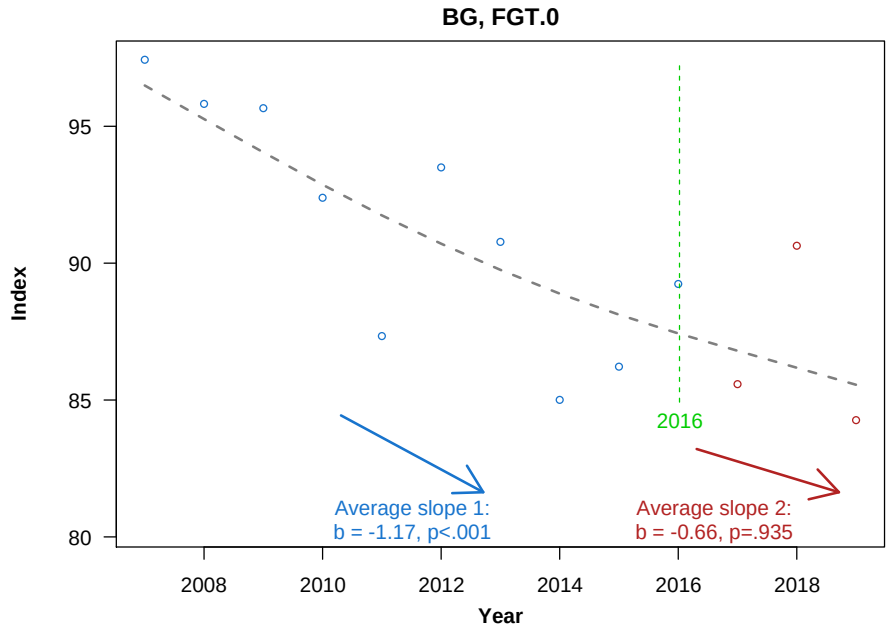

BE, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

Table S.2.BG. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Bulgaria*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0				97.4	95.8	95.7	92.4	87.3	93.5	90.8	85.0	86.2	89.2	85.6	90.6	84.3
			FGT_1				59.9	56.7	55.0	47.3	42.1	48.8	47.5	39.8	42.4	46.6	42.6	48.6	41.6
			FGT_2				40.7	37.2	35.4	28.5	24.8	29.7	29.2	23.3	25.0	29.2	25.8	30.4	24.8
	SSPL	Household type	1A				409	507	601	532	471	510	557	506	545	559	581	645	633
			1A; ≥1K				725	945	1072	948	822	834	851	811	894	949	950	1064	1038
			2A; 1K				853	1077	1232	1084	908	967	981	937	1009	1083	1097	1258	1219
			2A; 2K				996	1271	1471	1291	1061	1167	1167	1131	1222	1344	1338	1542	1477
			2A; ≥3K				1239	1391	1651	1660	1356	1425	1412	1493	1510	1569	1578	1779	1694
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner				976	1206	1436	1372	1079	1259	1260	1044	1039	1152	1141	1320	1284
			Mortgage				1184	1401	1633	1539	1551	1420	1217	1224	1354	1457	1470	1955	1820
			Tenant				1149	1413	1496	1298	1150	1187	1131	1046	1052	1168	1228	1485	1436
		Urbanisation	Cities				1095	1363	1594	1337	1057	1087	1057	979	1057	1165	1166	1372	1310
			Towns				992	1441	1865	1506	1313	1166	1180	1251	1067	1197	1159	1370	1302
			Rural				903	1113	1291	1388	1088	1537	1553	974	1022	1130	1135	1289	1295
Official	Index		H				22.0	21.4	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0	22.6
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A				90	119	151	156	146	140	142	164	167	160	180	175	201
			2A; 2K				190	249	317	328	306	293	299	344	350	335	378	368	422
			HICP				81.78	91.55	93.81	96.66	99.94	102.33	102.72	101.08	100.00	98.68	99.85	102.48	104.99

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


BG, FGT.0
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
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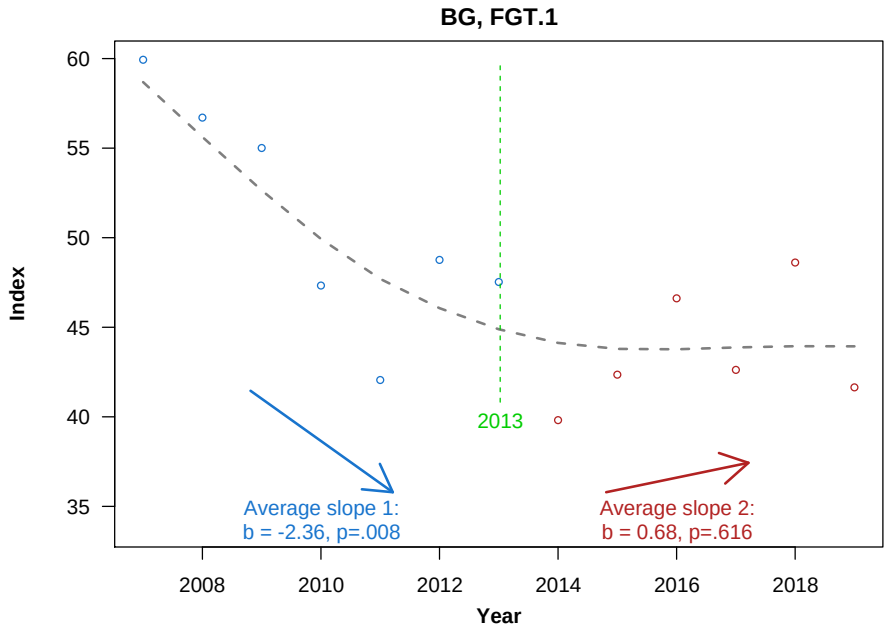
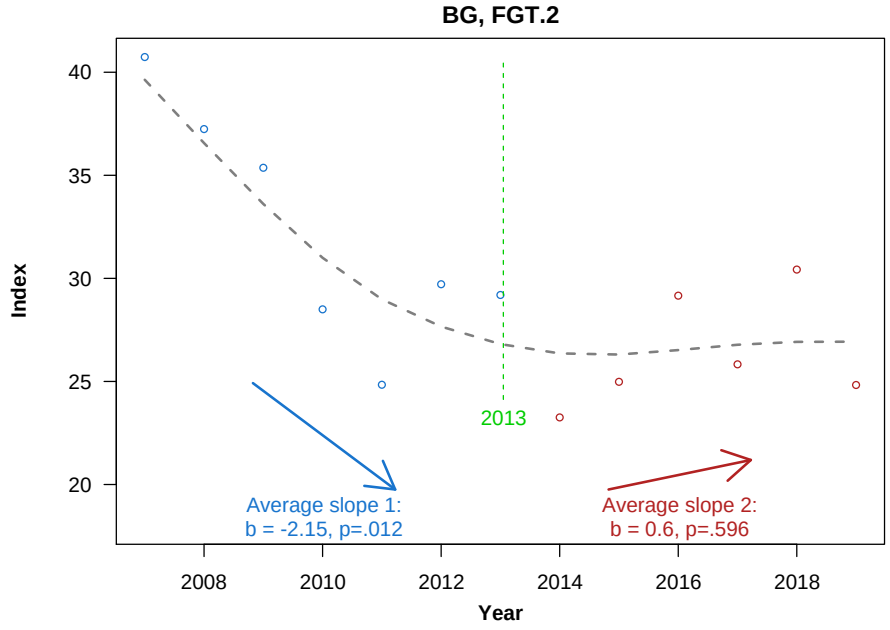
Average slope 2:
b = -0.66, p=.935


BG, FGT.1
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = -2.36, p=.008
Average slope 2:
b = 0.68, p=.616


BG, FGT.2
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = -2.15, p=.012
Average slope 2:
b = 0.6, p=.596

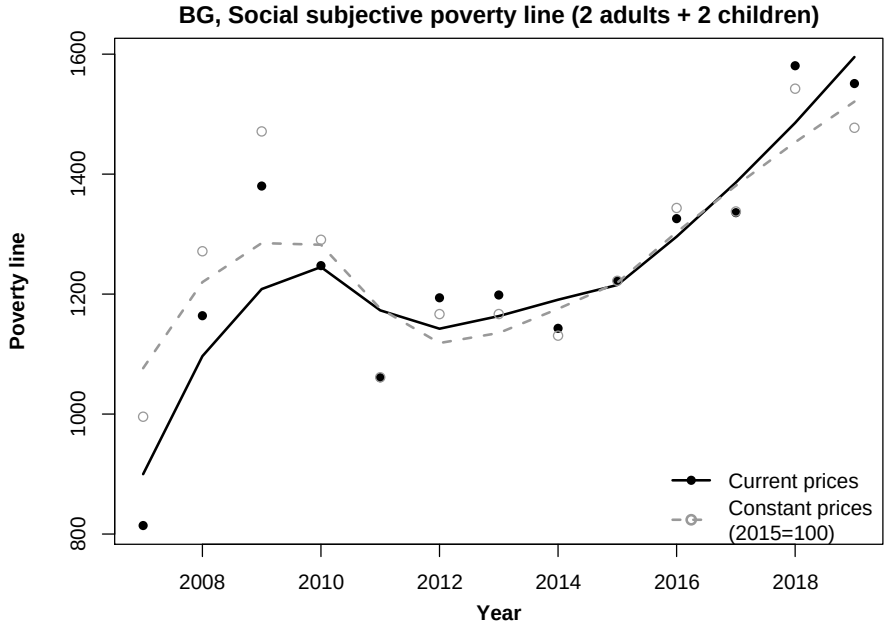
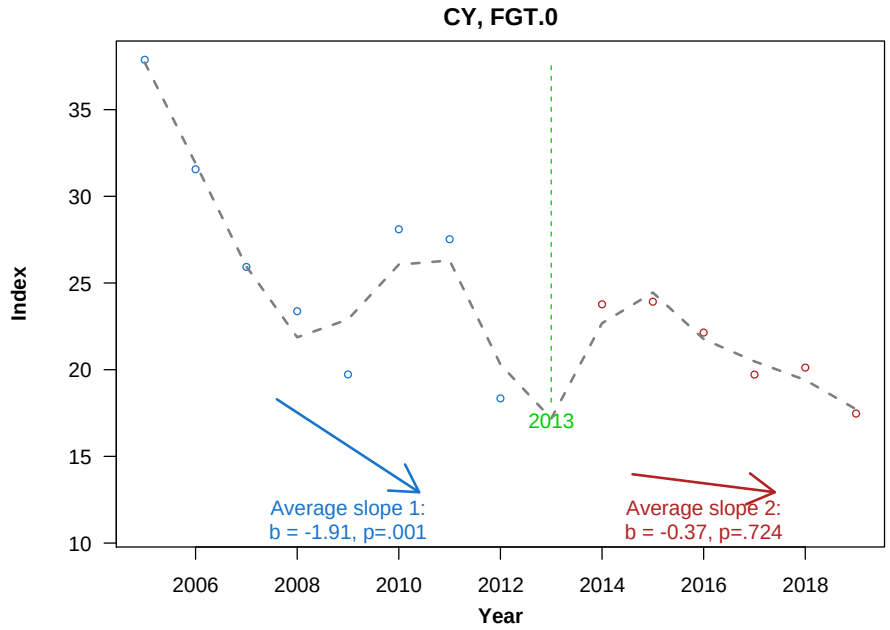
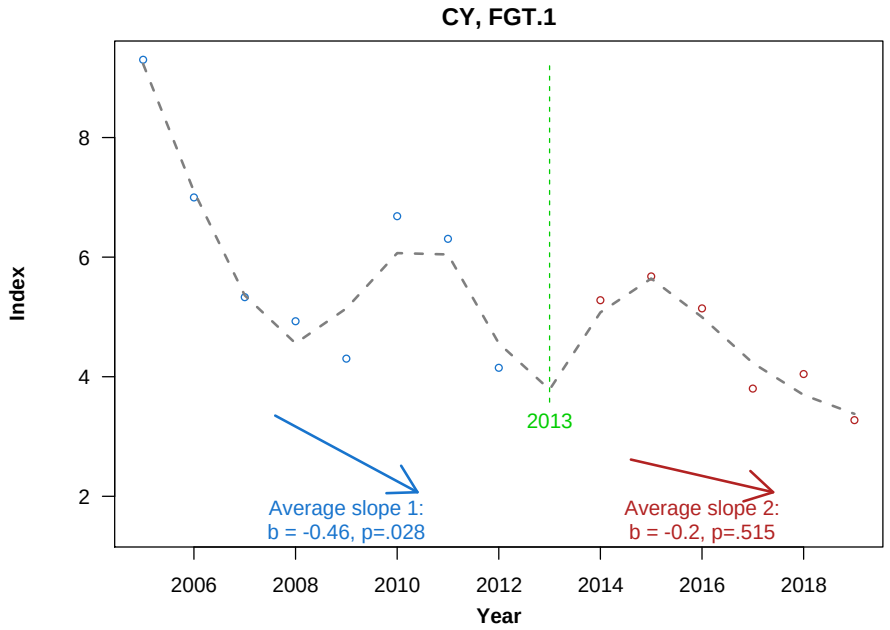

BG, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

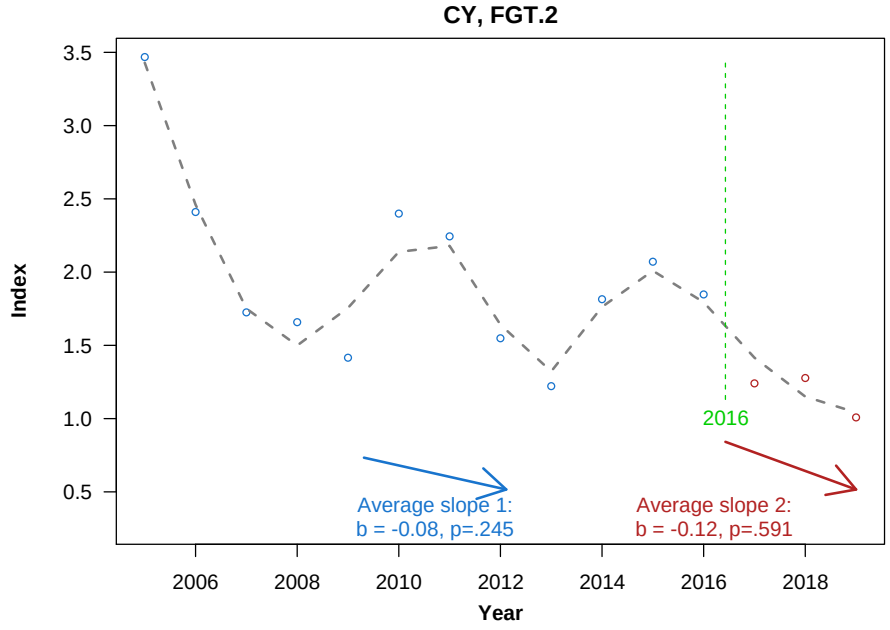
Table S.2.CY. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Cyprus*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		37.9	31.6	25.9	23.4	19.7	28.1	27.5	18.3	17.1	23.8	23.9	22.1	19.7	20.1	17.5
			FGT_1		9.3	7.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	6.7	6.3	4.1	3.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	3.8	4.0	3.3
			FGT_2		3.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0
	SSPL	Household type	1A		1230	1175	1238	1299	1259	1359	1315	1148	1021	1043	1026	1046	978	1029	996
			1A; ≥1K		1992	2047	1947	2053	1907	2063	2086	1791	1570	1635	1502	1551	1447	1585	1512
			2A; 1K		2299	2312	2329	2233	2207	2343	2429	2054	1814	1791	1669	1648	1570	1667	1658
			2A; 2K		2692	2752	2734	2592	2585	2835	2909	2464	2254	2209	2074	2077	2010	2100	2145
			2A; ≥3K		3277	3470	3340	3137	3205	3259	3469	2880	2520	2559	2466	2449	2416	2582	2628
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		2478	2525	2250	2148	2172	2303	2375	1990	1709	1742	1601	1590	1572	1650	1613
			Mortgage				3186	3151	3195	3528	3426	2841	2674	2593	2523	2454	2386	2495	2611
			Tenant		2372	2346	2152	2272	2027	2084	2149	1702	1522	1436	1345	1431	1402	1492	1597
		Urbanisation	Cities		2456	2624	2459	2385	2365	2484	2588	2220	2004	1969	1788	1839	1725	1858	1810
			Towns		2518	2535	2422	2420	2405	2780	2929	2097	1750	1725	1624	1549	1704	1729	1858
			Rural		2463	2257	2348	2250	2226	2248	2175	1891	1711	1791	1785	1739	1665	1698	1647
Official	Index		H		16.1	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	14.7
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		775	837	903	866	887	851	863	834	779	709	690	710	729	765	804
			2A; 2K		1628	1759	1896	1818	1863	1787	1813	1752	1637	1489	1448	1490	1531	1607	1689
			HICP		84.88	86.79	88.67	92.55	92.71	95.09	98.40	101.45	101.84	101.57	100.00	98.78	99.45	100.23	100.78

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


CY, FGT.0
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = -1.91, p=.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.37, p=.724


CY, FGT.1
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = -0.46, p=.028
Average slope 2:
b = -0.2, p=.515


CY, FGT.2
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.08, p=.245
Average slope 2:
b = -0.12, p=.591

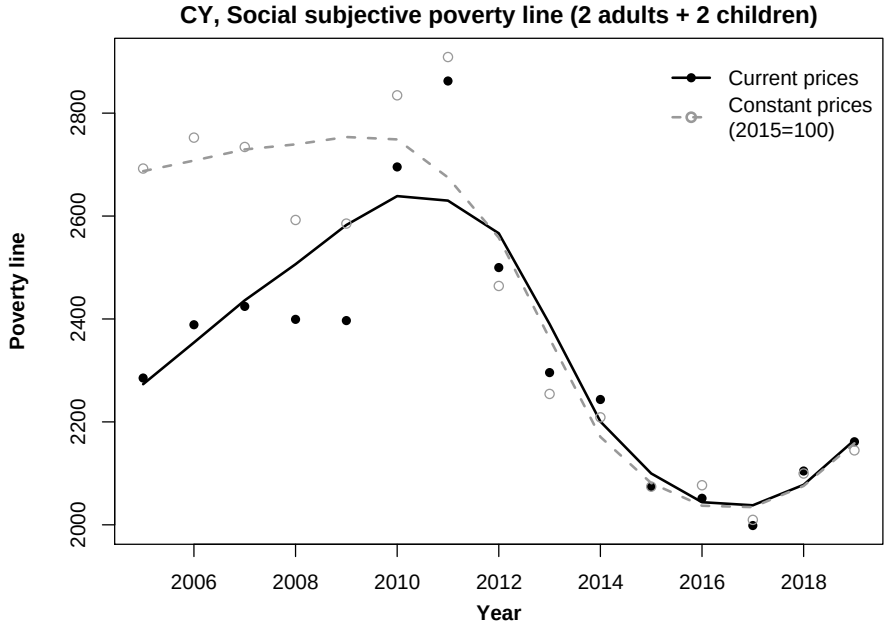
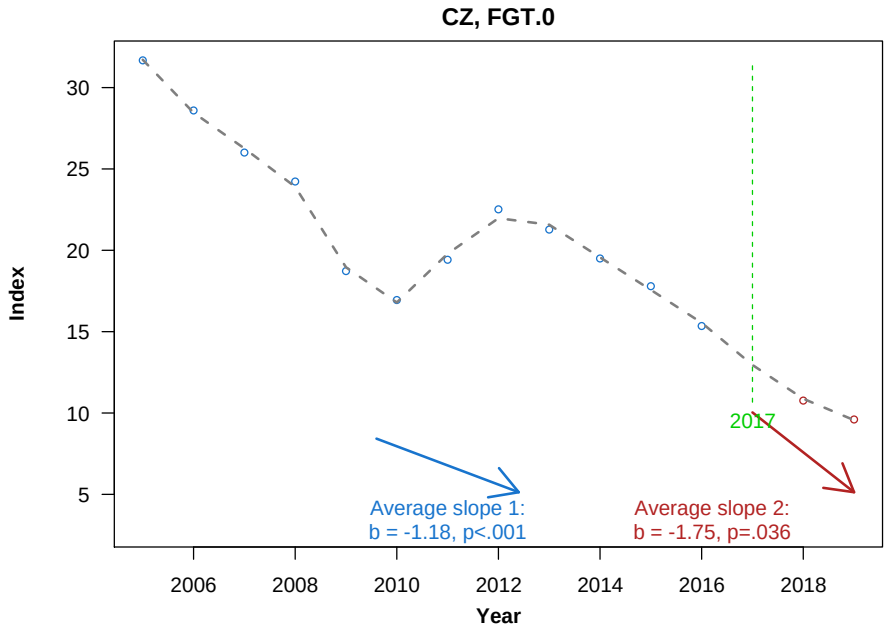
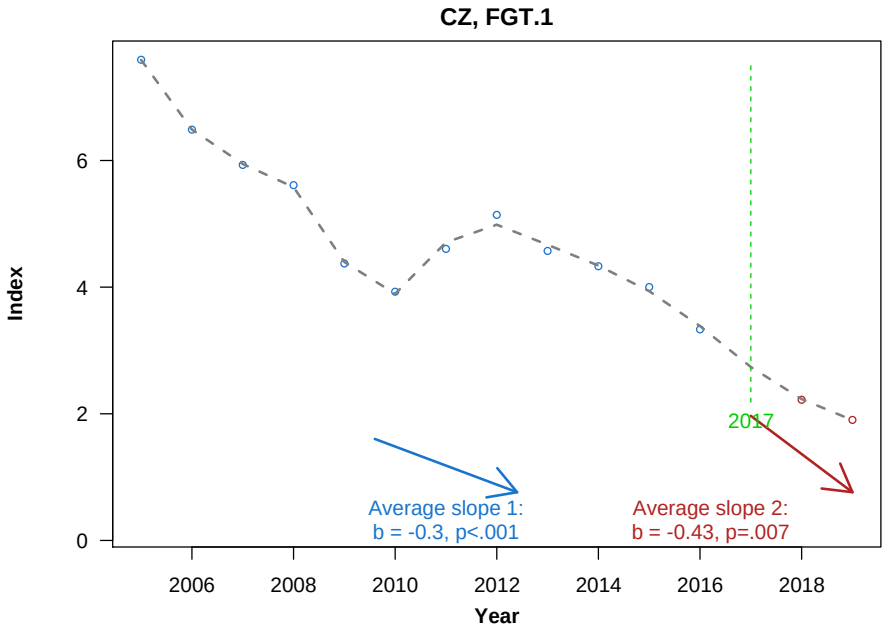

CY, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

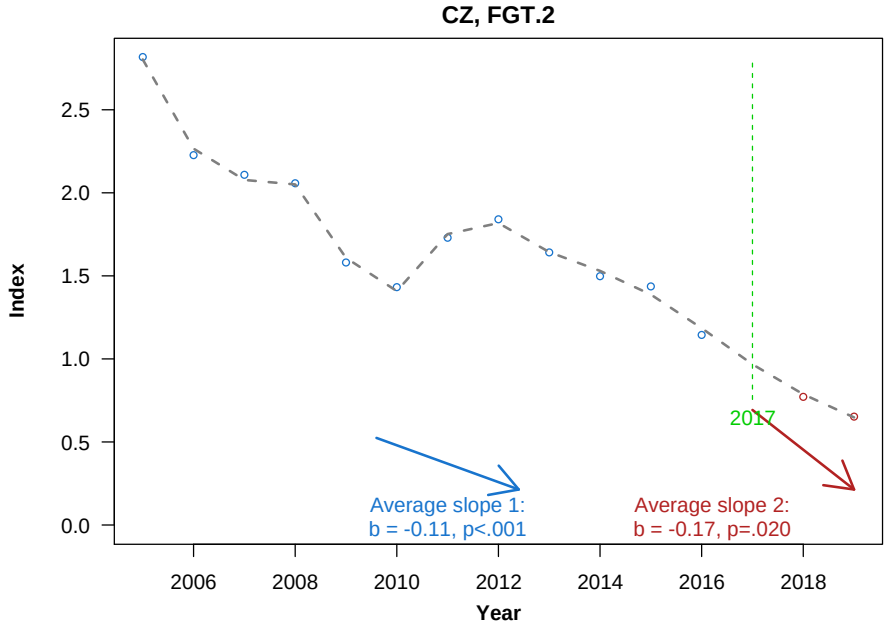
Table S.2.CZ. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Czechia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		31.7	28.6	26.0	24.2	18.7	16.9	19.4	22.5	21.3	19.5	17.8	15.3	13.1	10.8	9.6
			FGT_1		7.6	6.5	5.9	5.6	4.4	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.9
			FGT_2		2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
	SSPL	Household type	1A		439	476	517	536	605	560	603	621	605	580	537	530	530	545	554
			1A; ≥1K		599	647	711	740	825	782	834	850	827	781	719	703	701	718	744
			2A; 1K		707	755	819	847	942	862	917	974	923	870	804	797	789	800	820
			2A; 2K		843	889	964	989	1101	1008	1066	1132	1092	1011	930	931	920	940	961
			2A; ≥3K		1042	1057	1158	1201	1300	1178	1249	1340	1288	1191	1086	1102	1079	1086	1107
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		691	754	811	845	928	814	855	898	852	802	752	734	727	739	737
			Mortgage		877	875	987	1000	1090	1023	1097	1163	1124	1045	950	954	934	950	984
			Tenant		714	733	790	801	914	845	912	925	900	835	770	767	750	756	782
		Urbanisation	Cities		758	789	855	887	962	877	911	960	939	874	829	822	806	828	849
			Towns		705	749	810	825	940	860	909	930	888	810	747	741	733	740	759
			Rural		684	747	811	844	938	837	906	958	905	869	799	786	786	795	793
Official	Index		H		10.4	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	10.1
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		260	289	317	333	399	381	394	398	387	382	371	389	402	432	464
			2A; 2K		545	606	665	700	837	800	827	835	814	802	779	817	843	908	974
			HICP		81.50	83.20	85.60	91.00	91.50	92.60	94.60	98.00	99.30	99.80	100.00	100.70	103.10	105.10	107.80

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


CZ, FGT.0
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -1.18, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -1.75, p=.036


CZ, FGT.1
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.3, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.43, p=.007


CZ, FGT.2
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.11, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.17, p=.020

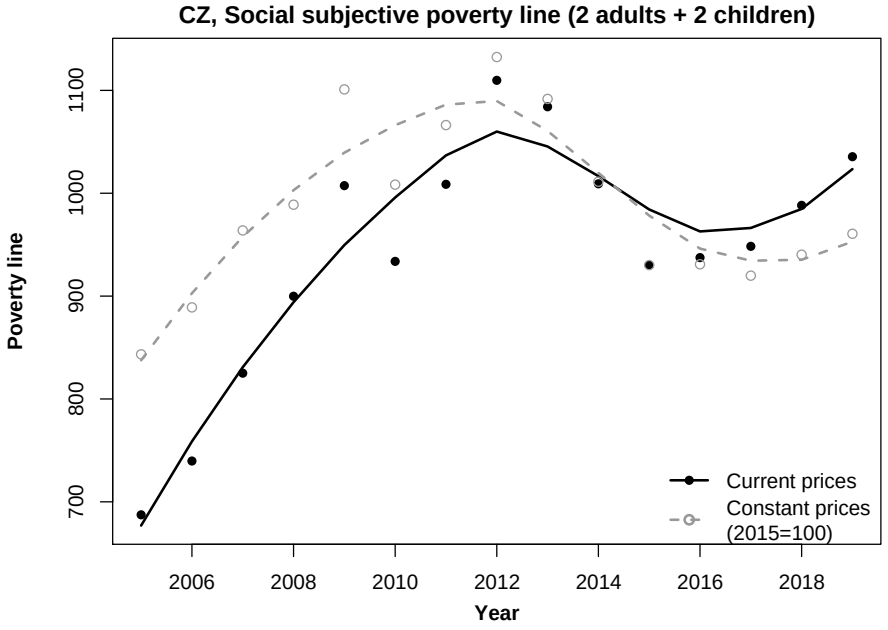
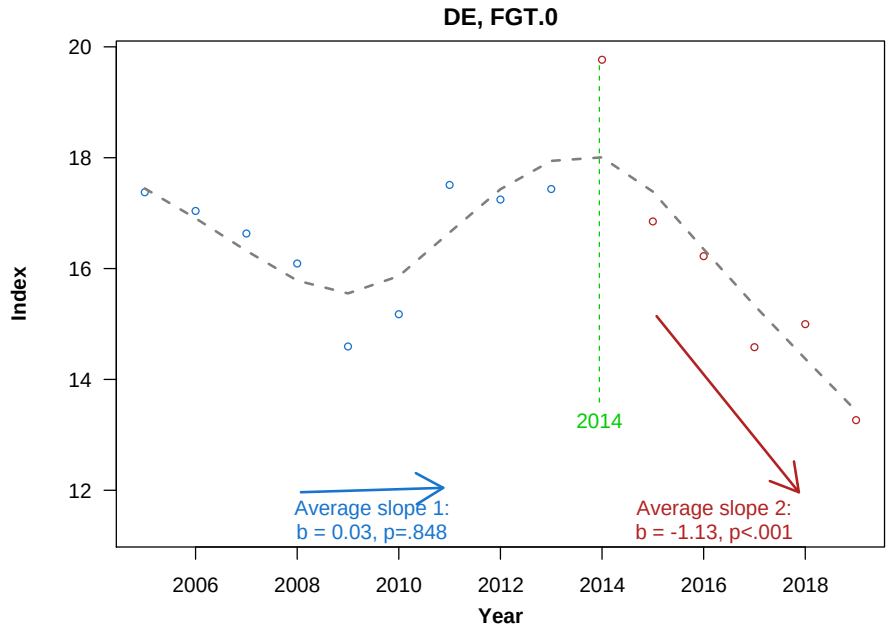
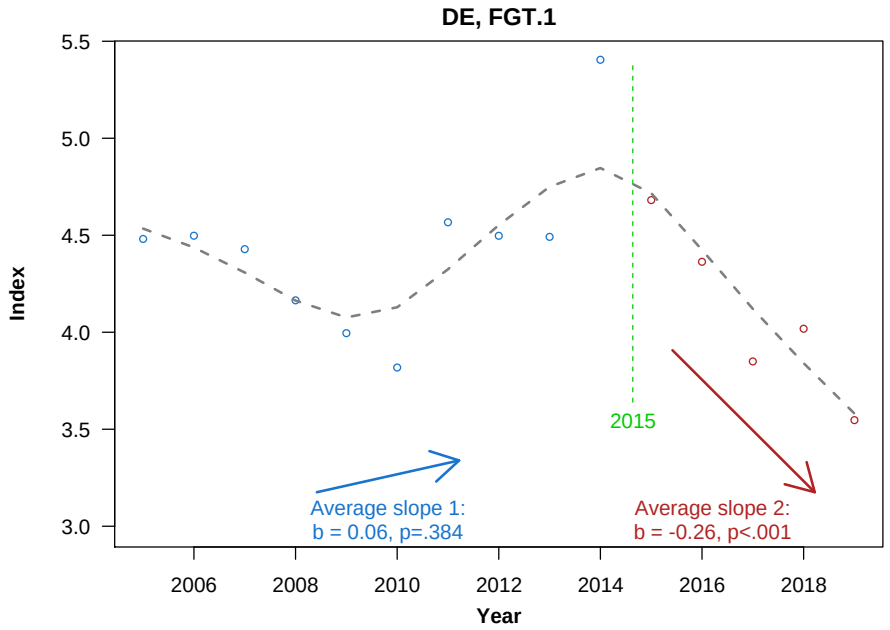

CZ, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

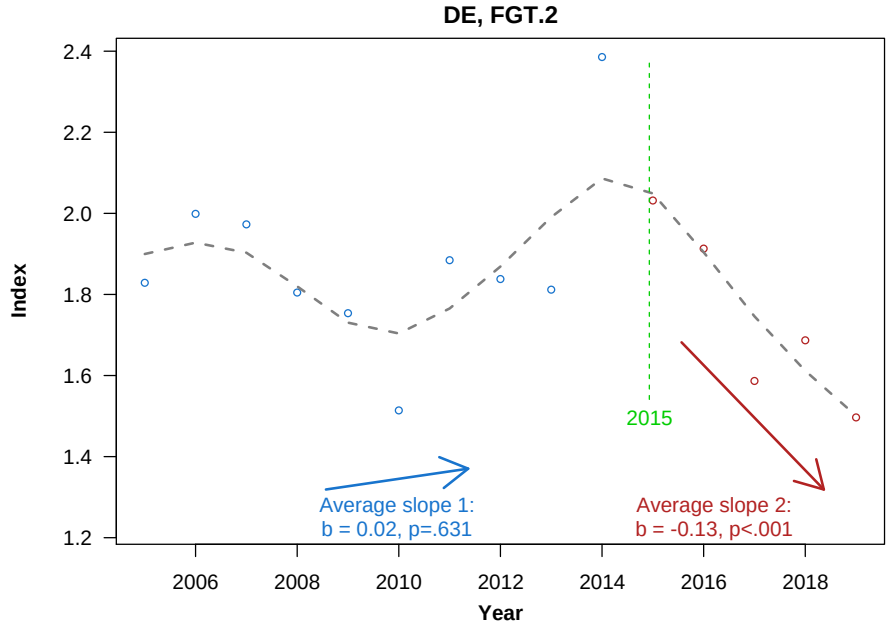
Table S.2.DE. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Germany*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		17.4	17.0	16.6	16.1	14.6	15.2	17.5	17.2	17.4	19.8	16.8	16.2	14.6	15.0	13.3
			FGT_1		4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.5
			FGT_2		1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
	SSPL	Household type	1A		1348	1275	1268	1240	1260	1239	1292	1299	1294	1335	1320	1322	1295	1325	1311
			1A; ≥1K		1705	1553	1607	1590	1540	1570	1656	1641	1662	1739	1681	1726	1667	1714	1736
			2A; 1K		1868	1751	1888	1870	1819	1850	1945	1906	1944	2062	1947	1981	1897	1956	1984
			2A; 2K		2227	2071	2307	2298	2173	2256	2351	2289	2350	2538	2362	2436	2304	2386	2399
			2A; ≥3K		2730	2582	2931	2895	2671	2729	2880	2837	2947	3228	2869	2932	2828	2924	2964
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		1621	1866	1302	1327	1340	1594	1674	1610	1634	1768	1645	1668	1592	1628	1622
			Mortgage				2063	2024	1956	2304	2413	2359	2429	2611	2394	2411	2333	2405	2432
			Tenant		1648	1561	1598	1577	1533	1497	1563	1566	1591	1663	1599	1649	1590	1648	1646
		Urbanisation	Cities		1822	1697	1806	1772	1721	1710	1802	1726	1731	1831					
			Towns		1898	1789	1927	1892	1801	1815	1898	1860	1910	2043					
			Rural		1777	1669	1768	1736	1750	1738	1786	1830	1869	1962					
Official	Index		H		12.2	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.0	14.8
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		959	900	999	1002	1014	1014	1002	1010	993	994	1033	1060	1073	1092	1114
			2A; 2K		2013	1890	2097	2103	2130	2129	2105	2121	2085	2087	2170	2225	2254	2293	2340
			HICP		85.50	87.00	89.00	91.40	91.60	92.70	95.00	97.00	98.60	99.30	100.00	100.40	102.10	104.00	105.50

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


DE, FGT.0
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = 0.03, p=.848
Average slope 2:
b = -1.13, p<.001


DE, FGT.1
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = 0.06, p=.384
Average slope 2:
b = -0.26, p<.001


DE, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = 0.02, p=.631
Average slope 2:
b = -0.13, p<.001

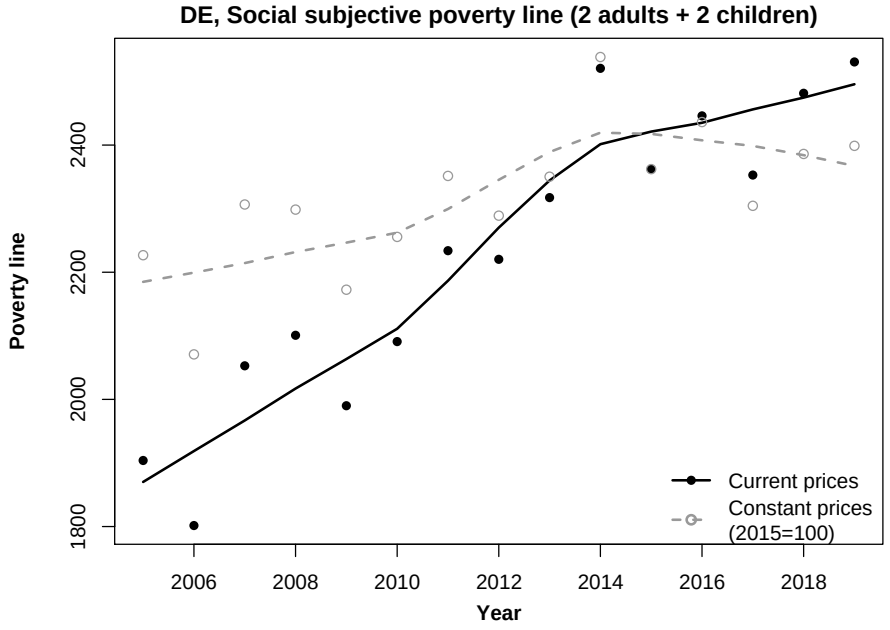
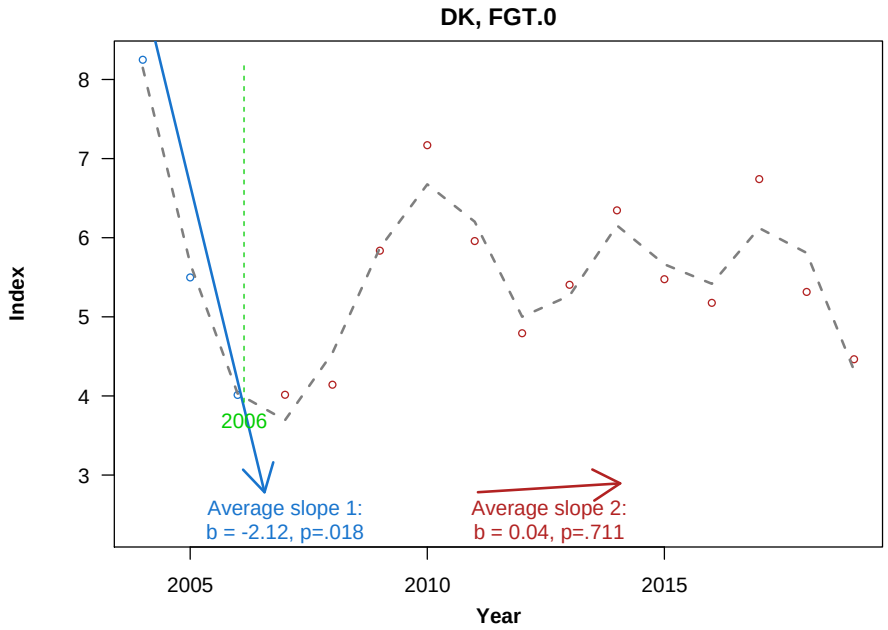
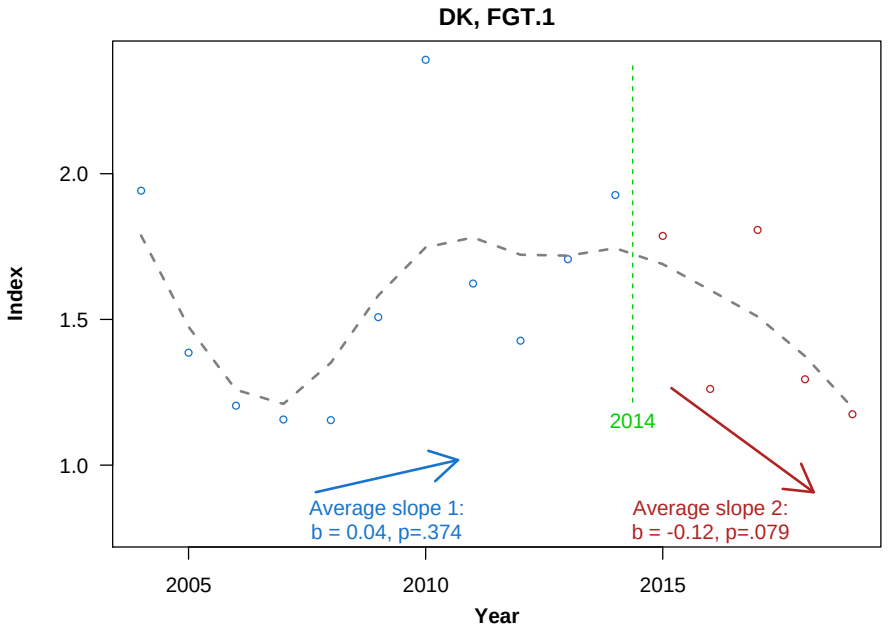

DE, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

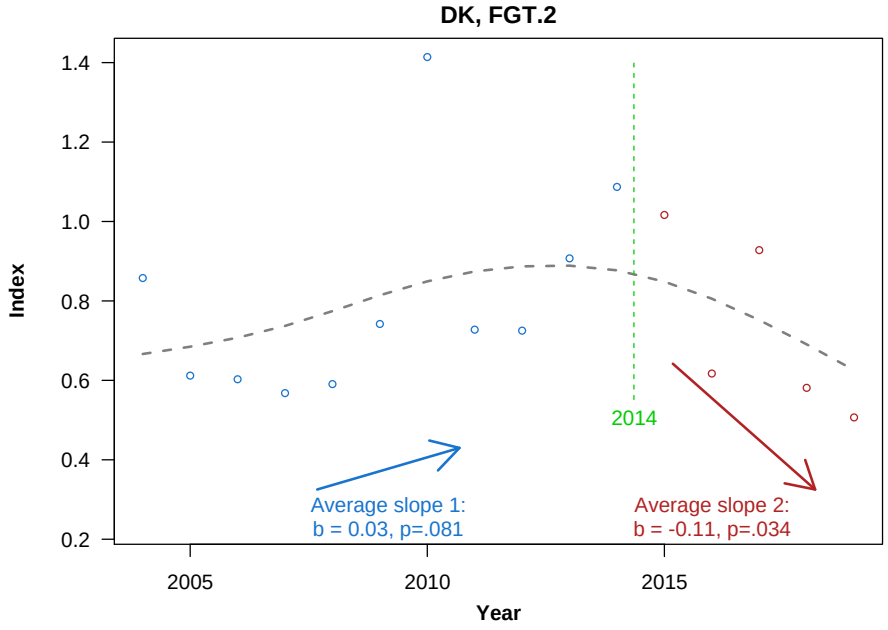
Table S.2.DK. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Denmark*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	8.2	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.8	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.2	6.7	5.3	4.5
			FGT_1	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.2
			FGT_2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1408	1307	1182	1174	1211	1345	1333	1319	1306	1307	1354	1364	1387	1409	1384	1402
			1A; ≥1K	1969	1830	1688	1743	1774	2012	1932	1896	1851	1850	2023	1985	1864	1987	1902	1856
			2A; 1K	2361	2230	2029	2056	2215	2417	2274	2239	2147	2110	2357	2276	2206	2295	2199	2091
			2A; 2K	2890	2677	2511	2491	2698	3075	2734	2745	2661	2694	3035	2848	2735	2977	2868	2590
			2A; ≥3K	3250	3073	2967	2964	3225	3664	3192	3205	3147	3144	3589	3369	3303	3544	3333	2927
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1786	1668	1618	1592	1547	1710	1687	1683	1564	1521	1783	1654	1804	1785	1830	1756
			Mortgage	2610	2420	2266	2292	2434	2736	2453	2483	2433	2487	2704	2616	2564	2685	2597	2358
			Tenant	1624	1584	1415	1398	1479	1628	1602	1571	1513	1527	1656	1614	1585	1698	1614	1554
		Urbanisation	Cities	2206	2052	1897	1891	1966	2209	2077	2051	1833	1930	2097	2066	1971	2116	2010	1928
			Towns	2240	2144	1975	1939	2018	2350	2148	2143	2237	2117	2345	2233	2135	2255	2139	2011
			Rural	2153	1979	1846	1849	1983	2106	1929	2030	2040	2054	2211	2104	2122	2169	2140	1898
Official	Index		H	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.5
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1271	1301	1310	1326	1325	1359	1364	1395	1374	1381	1396	1418	1433	1453	1479	1498
			2A; 2K	2669	2733	2751	2785	2782	2853	2864	2929	2886	2899	2931	2978	3010	3052	3105	3147
			HICP	83.50	85.00	86.50	88.00	91.20	92.10	94.10	96.60	98.90	99.40	99.80	100.00	100.00	101.10	101.80	102.50

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


DK, FGT.0
Index
Year
2006
Average slope 1:
b = -2.12, p=.018
Average slope 2:
b = 0.04, p=.711


DK, FGT.1
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = 0.04, p=.374
Average slope 2:
b = -0.12, p=.079


DK, FGT.2
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = 0.03, p=.081
Average slope 2:
b = -0.11, p=.034

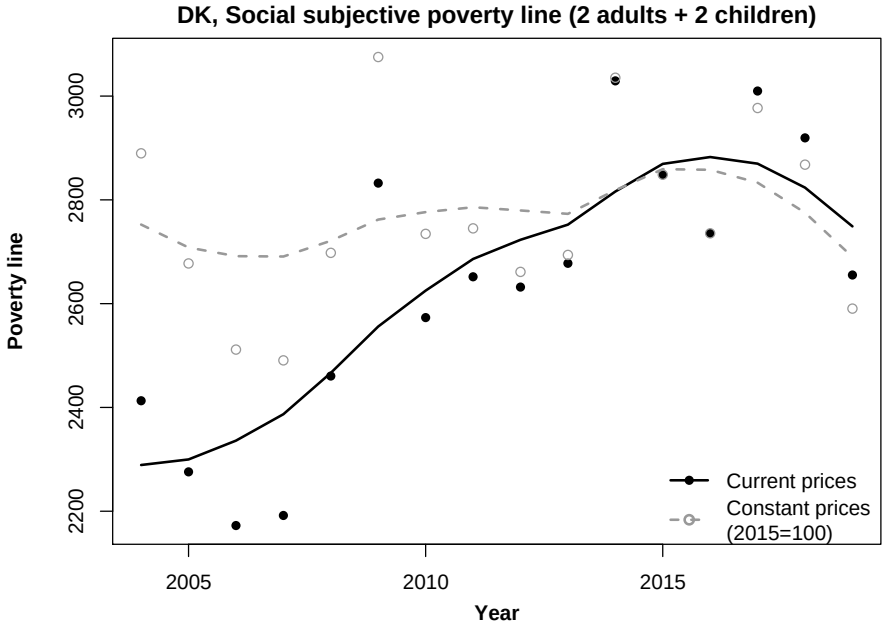
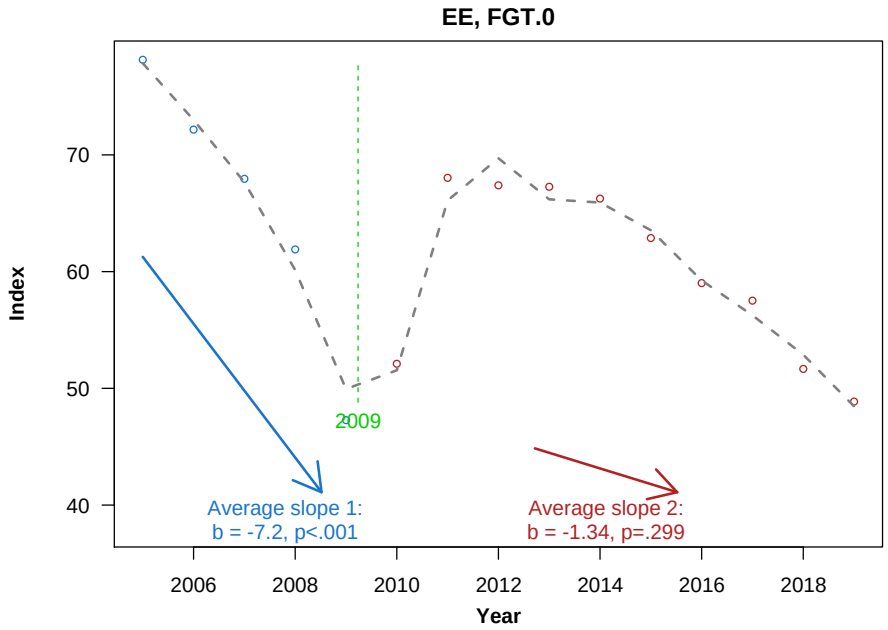
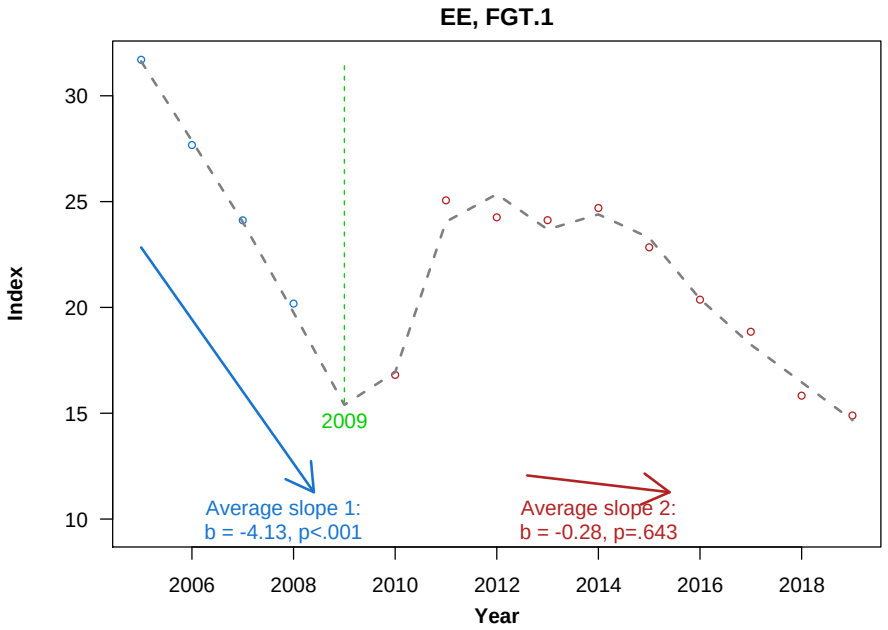

DK, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

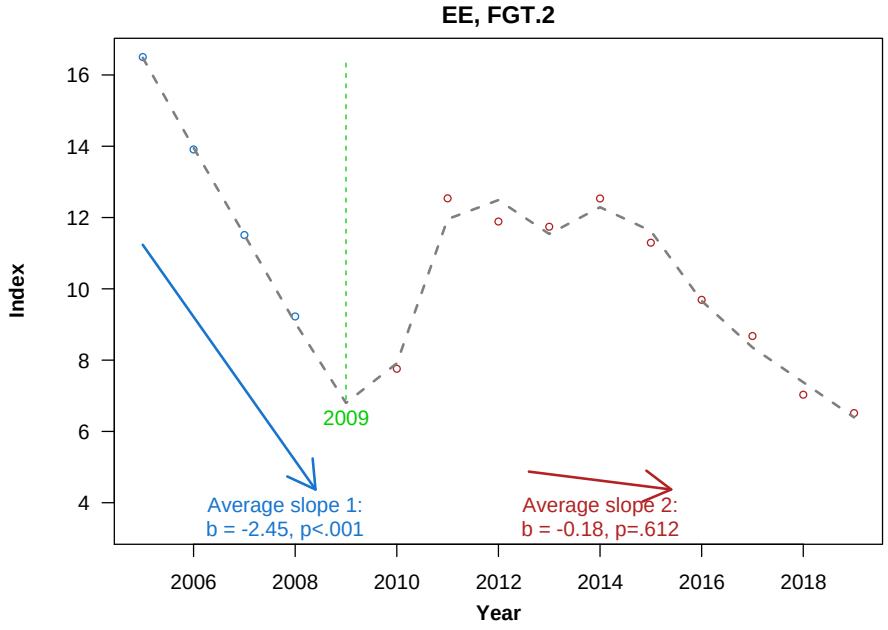
Table S.2.EE. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Estonia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		78.1	72.2	67.9	61.9	47.3	52.1	68.0	67.4	67.3	66.3	62.9	59.0	57.5	51.7	48.9
			FGT_1		31.7	27.7	24.1	20.2	14.8	16.8	25.1	24.3	24.1	24.7	22.8	20.4	18.8	15.8	14.9
			FGT_2		16.5	13.9	11.5	9.2	6.6	7.8	12.5	11.9	11.7	12.5	11.3	9.7	8.7	7.0	6.5
	SSPL	Household type	1A		520	567	599	605	589	580	655	680	706	775	796	798	823	799	849
			1A; ≥1K		843	895	971	1007	1006	977	1021	1026	1097	1182	1257	1236	1290	1272	1349
			2A; 1K		1054	1092	1180	1211	1155	1106	1251	1267	1328	1486	1505	1543	1569	1565	1627
			2A; 2K		1339	1369	1496	1507	1456	1398	1575	1604	1717	1882	1942	1976	1998	2021	2089
			2A; ≥3K		1763	1846	2008	2013	2105	1993	2250	2240	2260	2433	2516	2707	2553	2541	2636
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		783	1097	1123	1145	1086	1066	1240	1190	1288	1372	1442	1486	1477	1423	1460
			Mortgage		1124	1515	1673	1651	1579	1490	1575	1687	1716	1956	1919	1965	1996	2016	2075
			Tenant		885	928	1067	1015	975	843	943	973	1088	1251	1364	1281	1379	1290	1281
		Urbanisation	Cities		1110	1175	1241	1230	1176	1107	1293	1271	1311	1520	1545	1591	1588	1555	1596
			Towns																
			Rural		1087	1102	1175	1171	1145	1144	1272	1260	1417	1417	1506	1528	1554	1515	1567
Official	Index		H		18.3	18.3	19.4	19.5	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.0	21.9	21.7
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		215	251	288	325	363	326	303	311	331	361	394	429	449	487	519
			2A; 2K		452	528	605	682	761	684	636	653	695	758	828	900	943	1023	1089
			HICP		69.29	72.37	77.25	85.45	85.62	87.96	92.43	96.33	99.46	99.93	100.00	100.80	104.48	108.05	110.50

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


EE, FGT.0
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -7.2, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -1.34, p=.299


EE, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -4.13, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.28, p=.643


EE, FGT.2
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -2.45, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.18, p=.612

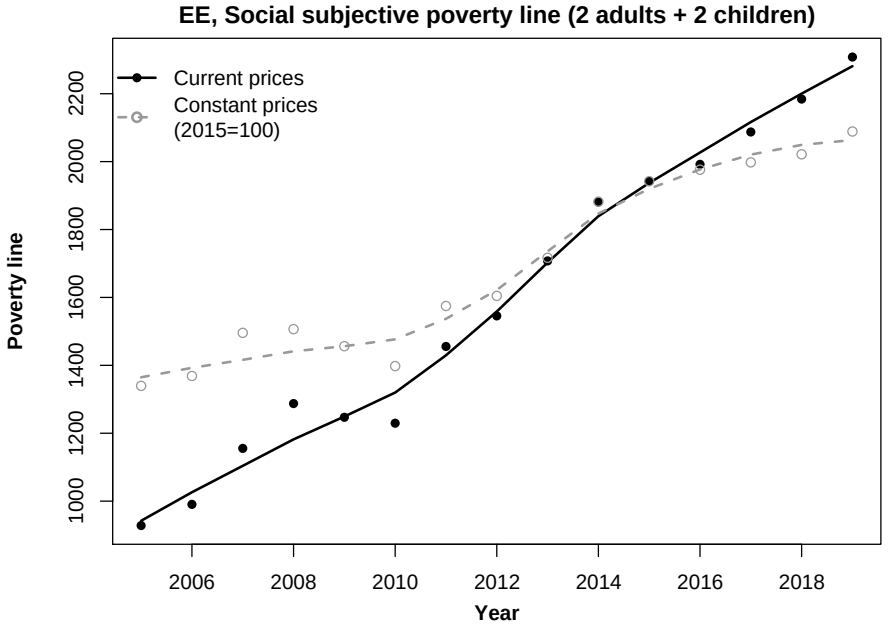
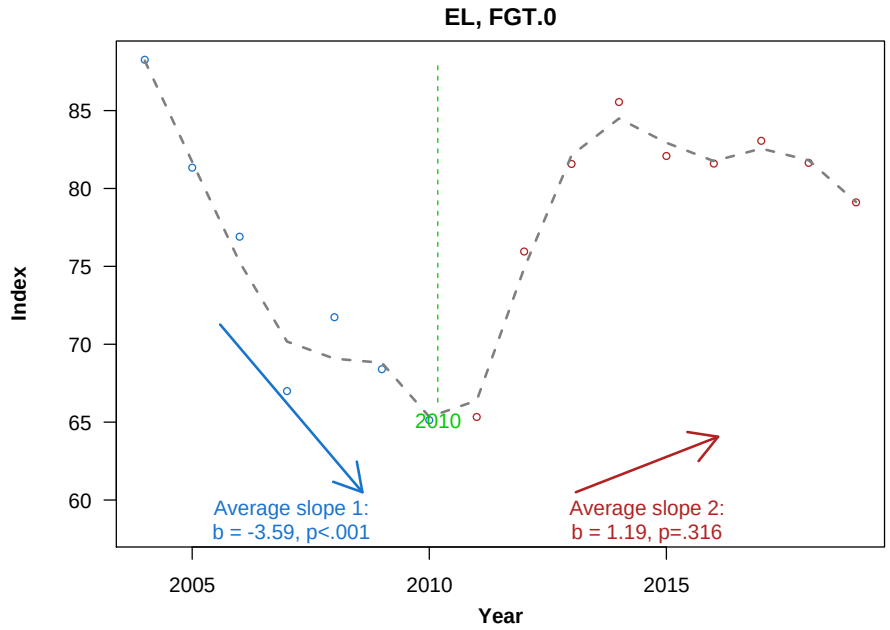
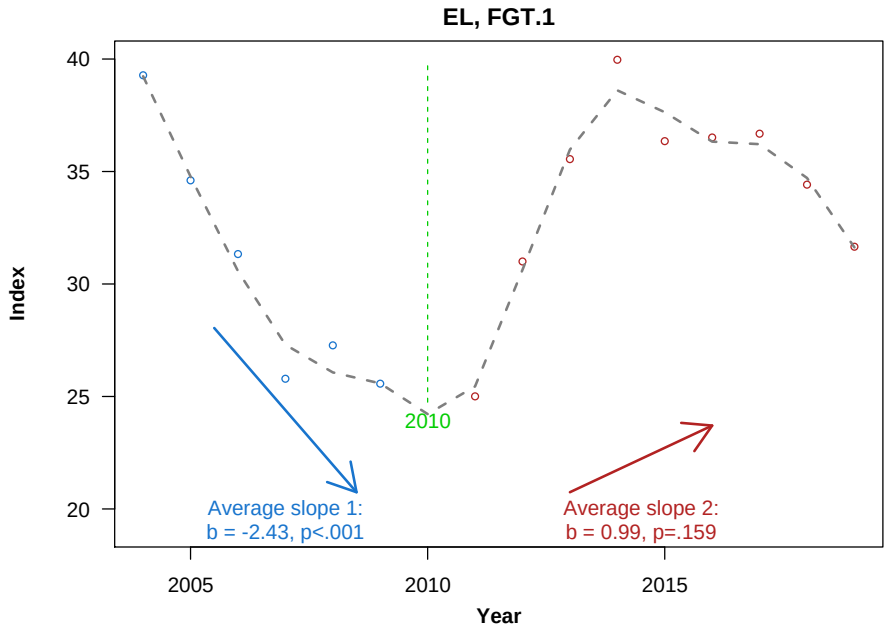

EE, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

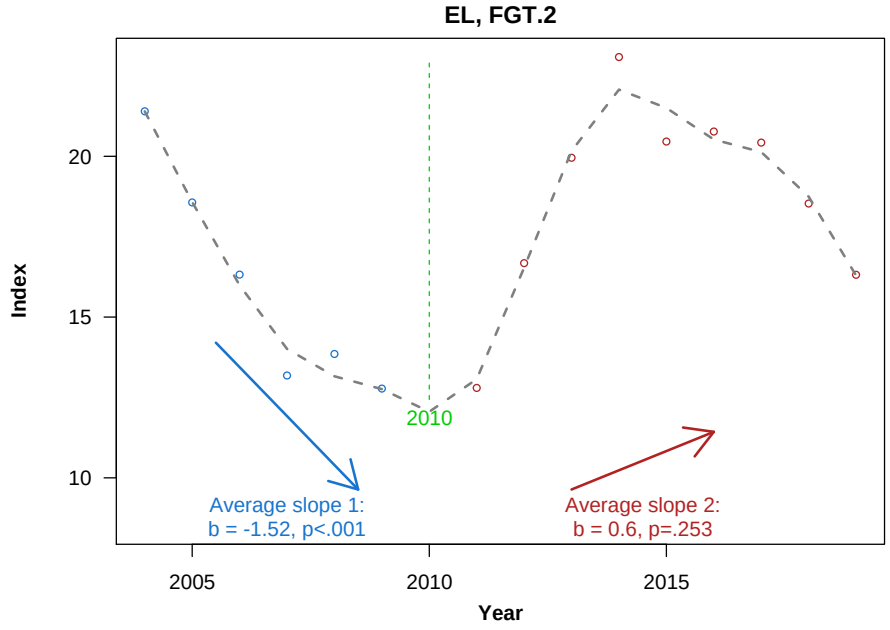
Table S.2.EL. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Greece*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	88.3	81.3	76.9	67.0	71.7	68.4	65.1	65.3	76.0	81.6	85.5	82.1	81.6	83.1	81.6	79.1
			FGT_1	39.3	34.6	31.3	25.8	27.3	25.6	23.9	25.0	31.0	35.6	40.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	34.4	31.7
			FGT_2	21.4	18.6	16.3	13.2	13.9	12.8	11.9	12.8	16.7	20.0	23.1	20.5	20.8	20.4	18.5	16.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1809	1626	1555	1498	1615	1620	1530	1328	1265	1358	1403	1330	1293	1314	1291	1266
			1A; ≥1K	2450	2455	2187	2282	2306	2186	2088	1870	1753	1852	1876	1792	1782	1795	1750	1759
			2A; 1K	2773	2702	2509	2467	2591	2528	2413	2107	2040	2033	2097	1958	1933	1972	1923	1891
			2A; 2K	3416	3283	2956	2893	3092	3085	2929	2540	2498	2310	2444	2255	2257	2298	2235	2197
			2A; ≥3K	4276	3986	3783	3480	3739	3649	3510	3258	3174	2781	2836	2676	2771	2781	2662	2677
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	2650	2572	2457	2345	2526	2483	2319	2074	2007	2006	2041	1901	1929	1948	1920	1924
			Mortgage				3162	3172	3149	2986	2699	2524	2415	2669	2587	2565	2565	2339	2318
			Tenant	2937	2751	2483	2396	2471	2432	2393	1923	1900	1905	1959	1882	1896	1924	1891	1841
		Urbanisation	Cities	2940	2792	2505	2562	2713	2666	2573	2126	2098	2088	2136	2033	2018	2060	1983	1982
			Towns	2285	3080	2712	2743	2835	2911	2711	2385	2193	2131	2172	2038	2052	2102	2084	2031
			Rural	2820	2604	2328	2269	2444	2410	2272	2086	1987	1988	2039	1917	1966	1953	1845	1858
Official	Index		H	19.9	19.6	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1	21.4	21.2	20.2	18.5	17.9
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	542	558	565	568	577	606	603	537	460	408	380	376	375	376	386	400
			2A; 2K	1139	1172	1187	1193	1212	1273	1265	1127	966	857	798	790	787	789	810	840
			HICP	81.51	84.35	87.14	89.75	93.55	94.81	99.27	102.36	103.42	102.54	101.11	100.00	100.02	101.15	101.94	102.46

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


EL, FGT.0
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -3.59, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 1.19, p=.316


EL, FGT.1
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -2.43, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 0.99, p=.159


EL, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -1.52, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 0.6, p=.253

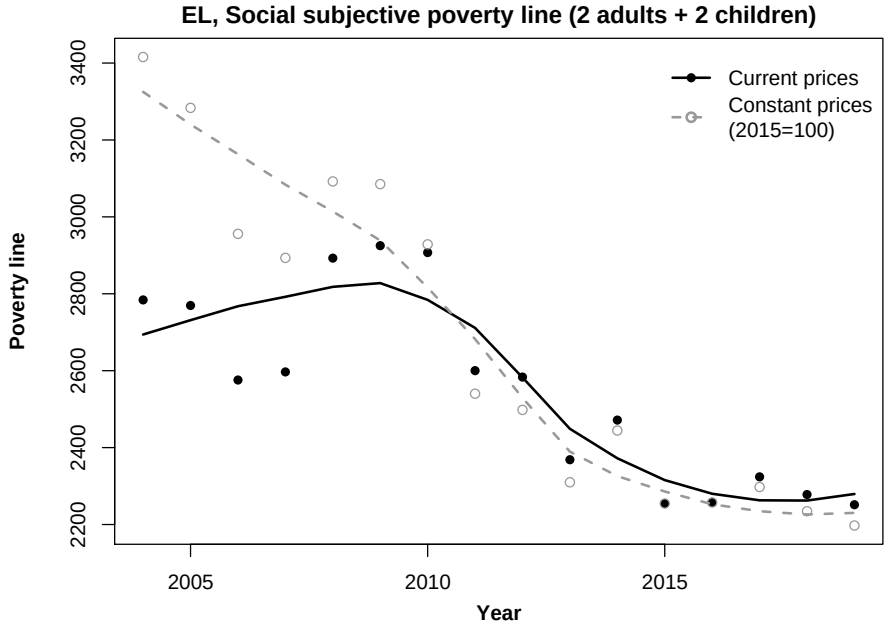
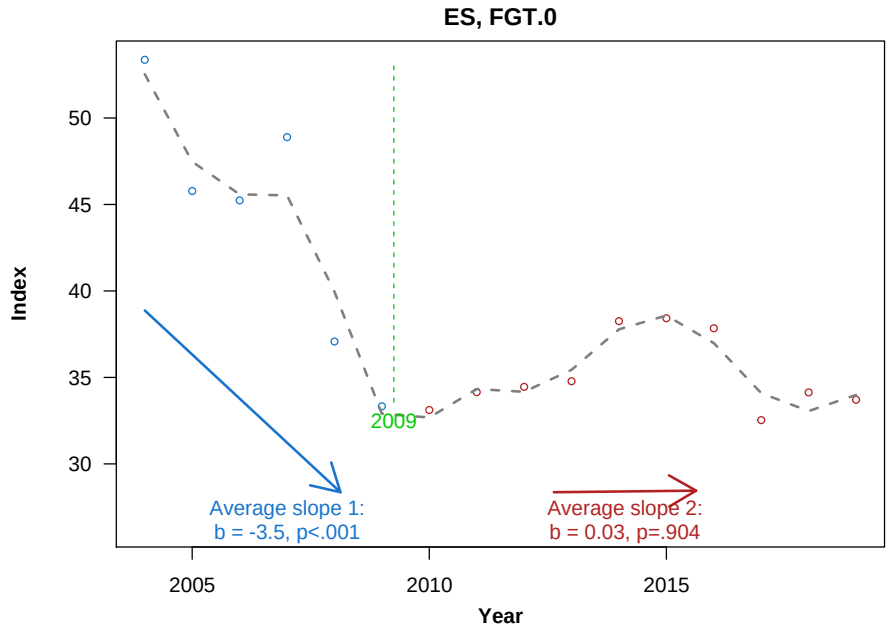
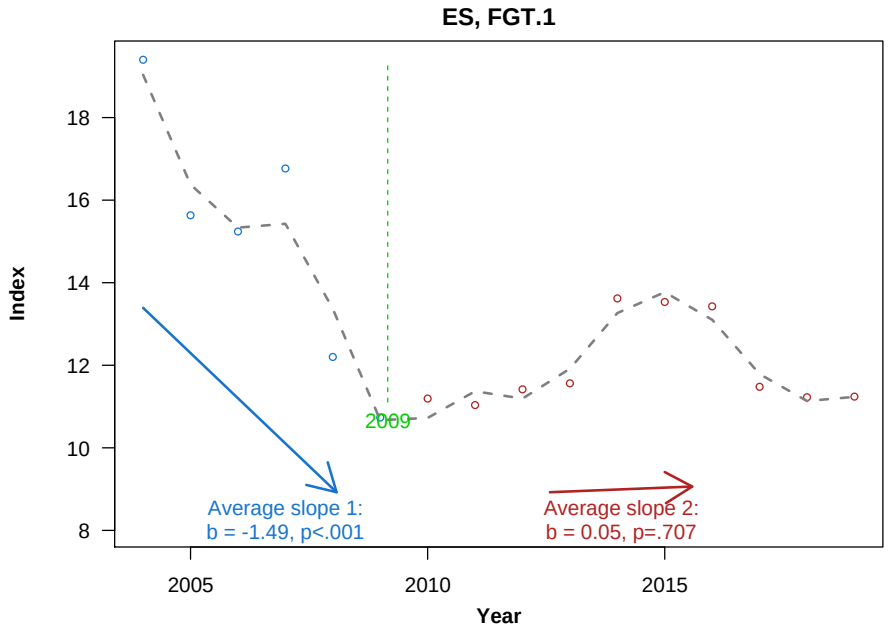

EL, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

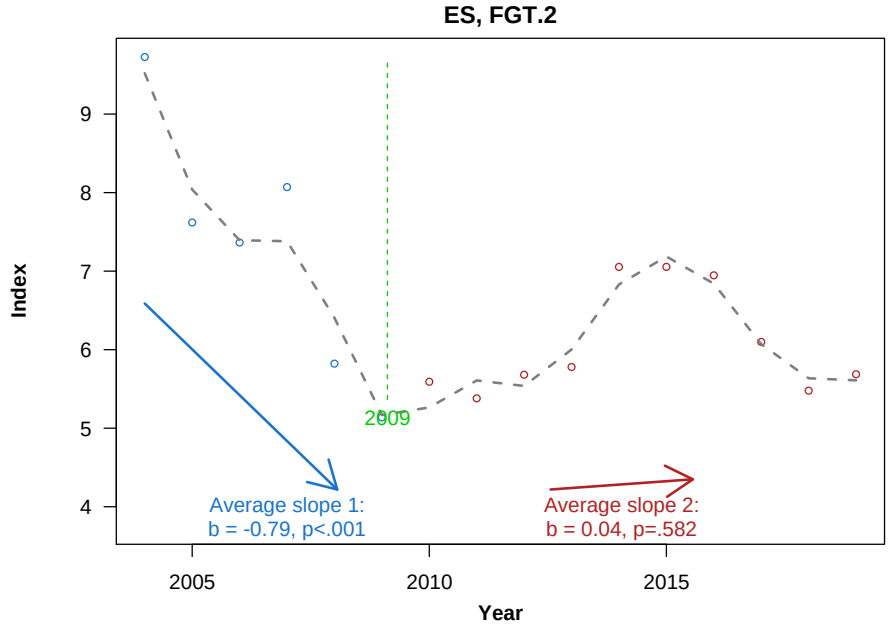
Table S.2.ES. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Spain*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	53.4	45.8	45.2	48.9	37.1	33.3	33.1	34.1	34.5	34.8	38.3	38.4	37.8	32.5	34.1	33.7
			FGT_1	19.4	15.6	15.2	16.8	12.2	10.7	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	11.5	11.2	11.2
			FGT_2	9.7	7.6	7.4	8.1	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.7
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1352	1413	1461	1516	1532	1524	1506	1362	1318	1298	1336	1343	1326	1261	1301	1317
			1A; ≥1K	1846	1820	1917	2017	2011	1937	1903	1758	1711	1636	1669	1716	1707	1582	1670	1723
			2A; 1K	2022	2101	2125	2292	2256	2200	2121	1962	1853	1807	1847	1853	1871	1741	1819	1864
			2A; 2K	2267	2350	2367	2565	2452	2433	2344	2192	2101	2053	2063	2072	2156	1993	2091	2128
			2A; ≥3K	2570	2784	2762	3028	2817	2701	2606	2489	2385	2285	2322	2320	2421	2231	2361	2391
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1997	2083	2095	1959	1840	1850	1817	1708	1641	1597	1614	1624	1650	1546	1606	1658
			Mortgage				2690	2614	2546	2398	2252	2120	2053	2065	2080	2131	1967	2086	2125
			Tenant	2073	2027	2073	2256	2260	2094	2053	1815	1811	1693	1764	1768	1828	1734	1800	1851
		Urbanisation	Cities	2186	2230	2219	2367	2271	2230	2164	1978	1883	1837	1873	1873	1890	1747	1831	1897
			Towns	1961	2041	2056	2272	2212	2086	2052	1909	1851	1770	1776	1772	1834	1720	1789	1768
			Rural	1703	1822	1885	1963	1897	1916	1834	1742	1673	1602	1610	1640	1705	1600	1681	1750
Official	Index		H	20.1	20.1	20.3	19.7	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2	22.1	22.3	21.6	21.5	20.7
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	641	627	645	656	756	802	776	718	698	671	659	668	686	698	715	720
			2A; 2K	1345	1317	1355	1378	1587	1685	1630	1509	1466	1408	1385	1402	1441	1467	1500	1512
			HICP	80.60	83.33	86.29	88.75	92.41	92.19	94.08	96.94	99.31	100.83	100.63	100.00	99.66	101.69	103.46	104.26

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


ES, FGT.0
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -3.5, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 0.03, p=.904


ES, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -1.49, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 0.05, p=.707


ES, FGT.2
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -0.79, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 0.04, p=.582

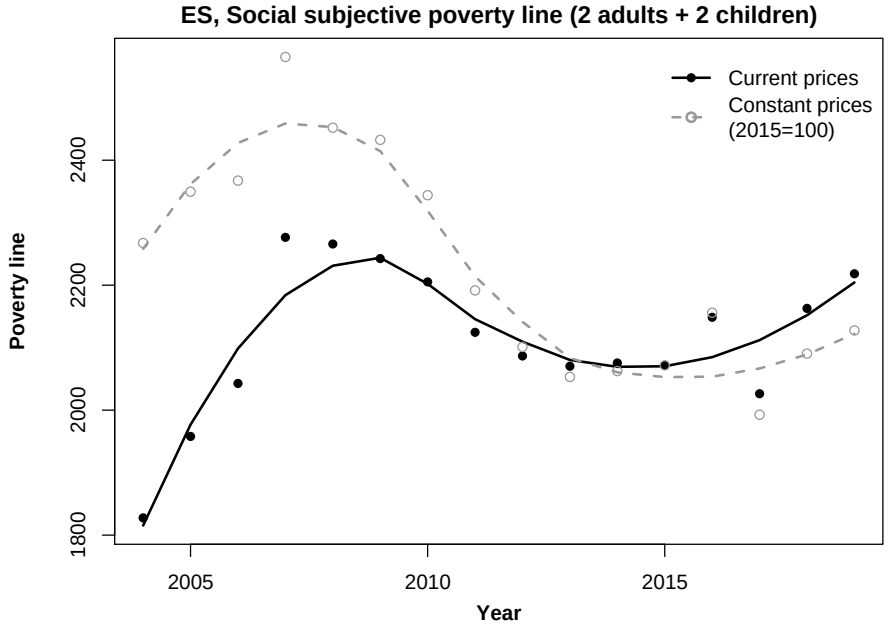
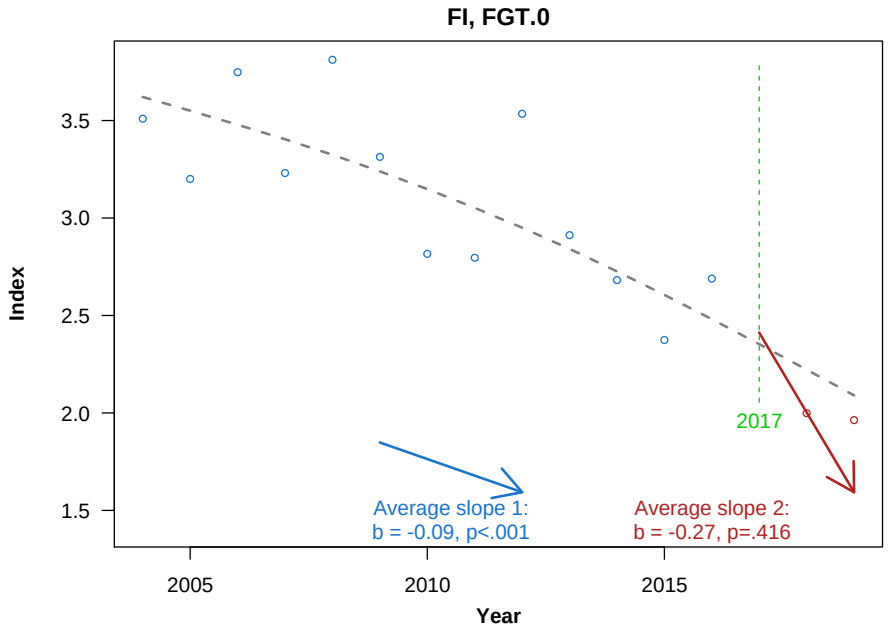
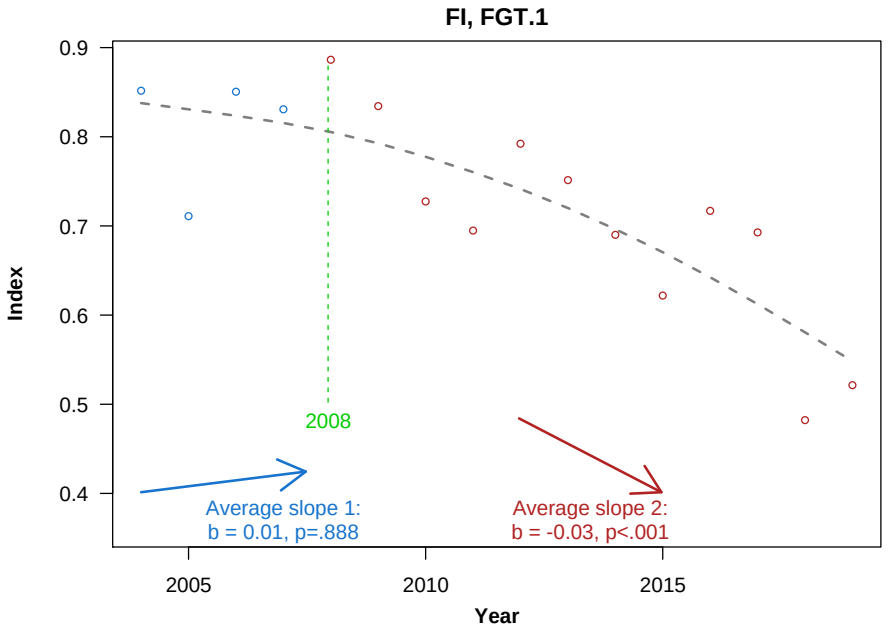

ES, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

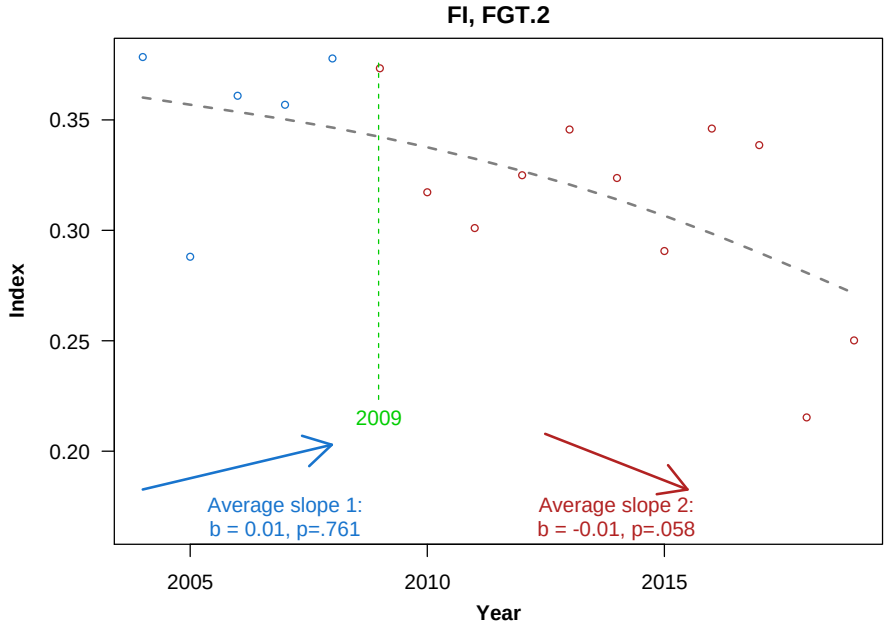
Table S.2.FI. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Finland*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.0
			FGT_1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
			FGT_2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A	932	940	975	925	968	940	964	959	990	962	937	946	978	954	888	903
			1A; ≥1K	1465	1464	1518	1440	1442	1428	1479	1474	1571	1497	1464	1451	1495	1455	1343	1293
			2A; 1K	1602	1552	1610	1518	1538	1511	1509	1520	1596	1577	1547	1519	1569	1535	1417	1393
			2A; 2K	1944	1909	1975	1859	1880	1828	1839	1839	1915	1940	1867	1852	1886	1824	1701	1641
			2A; ≥3K	2451	2407	2504	2379	2351	2299	2287	2323	2400	2444	2363	2268	2386	2331	2173	2046
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1146	1131	1195	1071	1075	1040	1047	1074	1146	1086	1082	1046	1093	1025	958	950
			Mortgage	2014	1923	1973	1851	1842	1812	1820	1849	1890	1894	1837	1788	1863	1800	1657	1611
			Tenant	1324	1344	1351	1278	1330	1268	1309	1261	1325	1320	1239	1275	1279	1261	1182	1166
		Urbanisation	Cities	1599	1608	1630	1575	1584	1545	1575	1559	1589	1531	1504	1472	1499	1477	1427	1352
			Towns	1433	1453	1566	1455	1536	1467	1456	1476	1570	1565	1471	1468	1505	1423	1301	1312
			Rural	1537	1478	1535	1407	1414	1387	1390	1401	1467	1420	1377	1335	1417	1360	1200	1188
Official	Index		H	11.0	11.7	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.6
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1022	1063	1099	1106	1126	1173	1175	1163	1172	1176	1183	1188	1178	1185	1198	1201
			2A; 2K	2147	2233	2308	2322	2365	2464	2468	2442	2462	2469	2485	2495	2474	2488	2516	2522
			HICP	81.58	82.21	83.26	84.57	87.89	89.32	90.83	93.85	96.81	98.96	100.16	100.00	100.39	101.23	102.42	103.58

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


FI, FGT.0
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.09, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.27, p=.416


FI, FGT.1
Index
Year
2008
Average slope 1:
b = 0.01, p=.888
Average slope 2:
b = -0.03, p<.001


FI, FGT.2
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = 0.01, p=.761
Average slope 2:
b = -0.01, p=.058

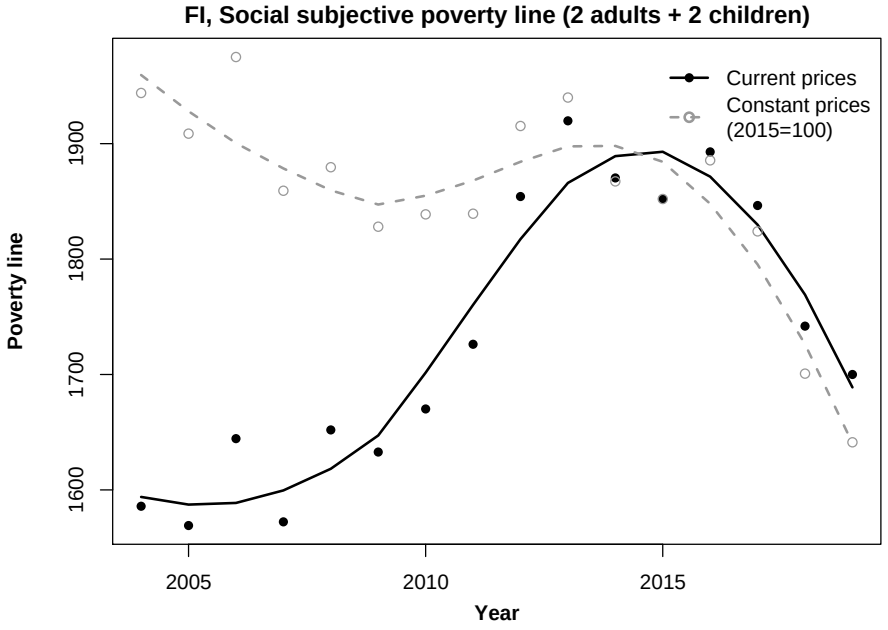
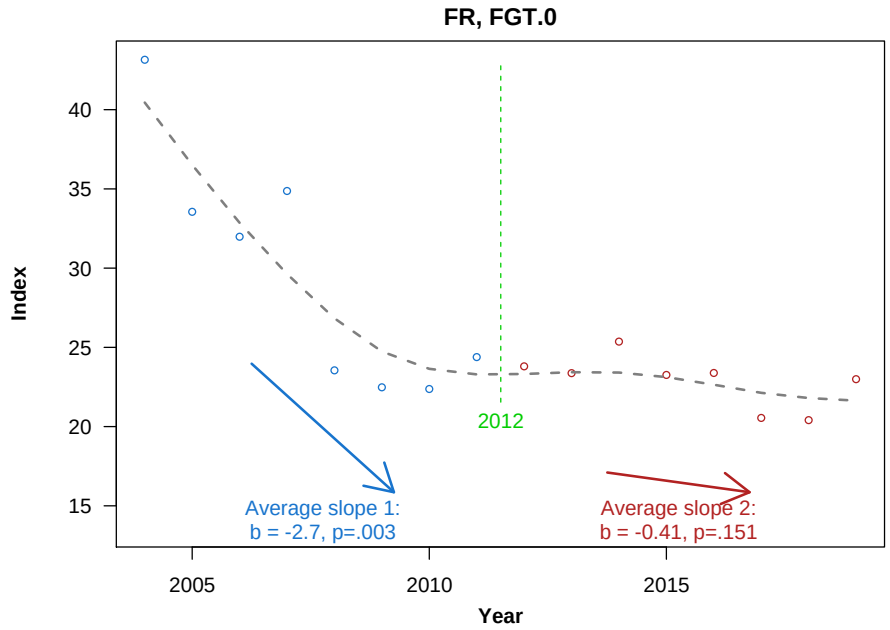
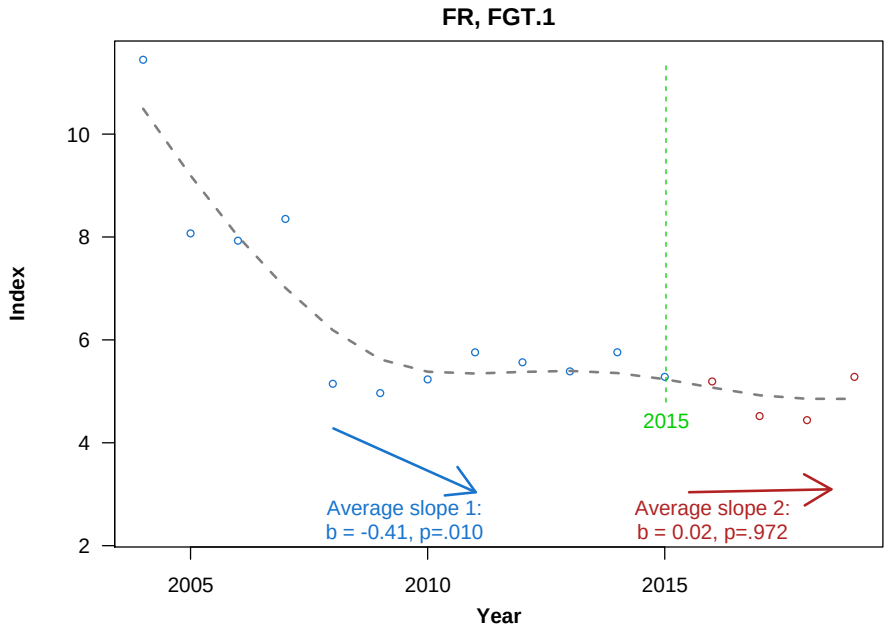

FI, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

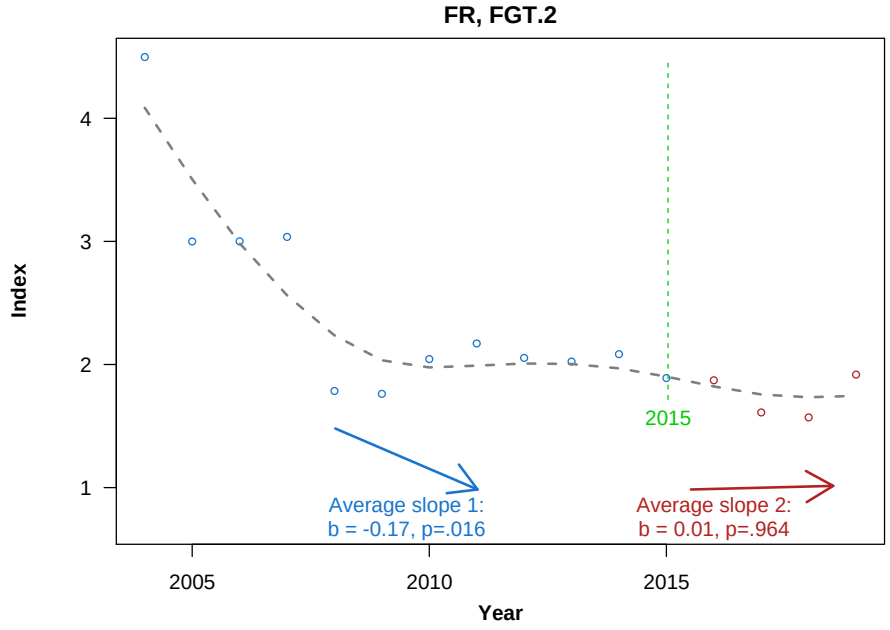
Table S.2.FR. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *France*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	43.2	33.6	32.0	34.9	23.5	22.5	22.4	24.4	23.8	23.4	25.4	23.3	23.4	20.5	20.4	23.0
			FGT_1	11.4	8.1	7.9	8.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.4	5.3
			FGT_2	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1737	1628	1638	1653	1569	1581	1551	1554	1536	1547	1622	1597	1638	1573	1559	1550
			1A; ≥1K	2292	2104	2062	2170	2121	2172	2177	2149	2154	2145	2163	2167	2203	2087	2133	2134
			2A; 1K	2568	2370	2333	2392	2279	2314	2319	2364	2325	2358	2383	2355	2430	2328	2317	2320
			2A; 2K	3089	2815	2698	2822	2710	2769	2800	2885	2861	2921	2924	2881	2934	2819	2782	2833
			2A; ≥3K	3586	3298	3170	3308	3232	3321	3365	3502	3552	3574	3481	3477	3545	3379	3295	3500
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	2768	2194	2039	2158	1986	1980	1911	1984	1957	1990	2057	1990	2122	2014	1933	1921
			Mortgage		2932	2791	2922	2802	2844	2883	2945	2938	3010	3010	2980	3013	2920	2896	2872
			Tenant	2304	2154	2151	2215	2166	2222	2199	2192	2158	2124	2164	2120	2158	2036	2021	2073
		Urbanisation	Cities	2756	2446	2384	2457	2348	2387	2405	2395	2391	2409	2491	2452	2551	2406	2407	2397
			Towns	2512	2362	2290	2417	2274	2287	2256	2342	2312	2355	2363	2291	2295	2246	2128	2264
			Rural	2335	2098	1990	2168	2090	2124	2107	2208	2243	2306	2282	2228	2305	2198	2177	2172
Official	Index		H	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.6
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	898	922	920	918	1023	1062	1061	1039	1048	1053	1061	1071	1082	1082	1072	1075
			2A; 2K	1886	1936	1932	1928	2149	2231	2228	2182	2200	2212	2228	2249	2273	2272	2252	2257
			HICP	84.86	86.47	88.10	89.52	92.34	92.44	94.05	96.20	98.33	99.31	99.91	100.00	100.31	101.47	103.60	104.95

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


FR, FGT.0
Index
Year
2012
Average slope 1:
b = -2.7, p=.003
Average slope 2:
b = -0.41, p=.151


FR, FGT.1
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.41, p=.010
Average slope 2:
b = 0.02, p=.972


FR, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.17, p=.016
Average slope 2:
b = 0.01, p=.964

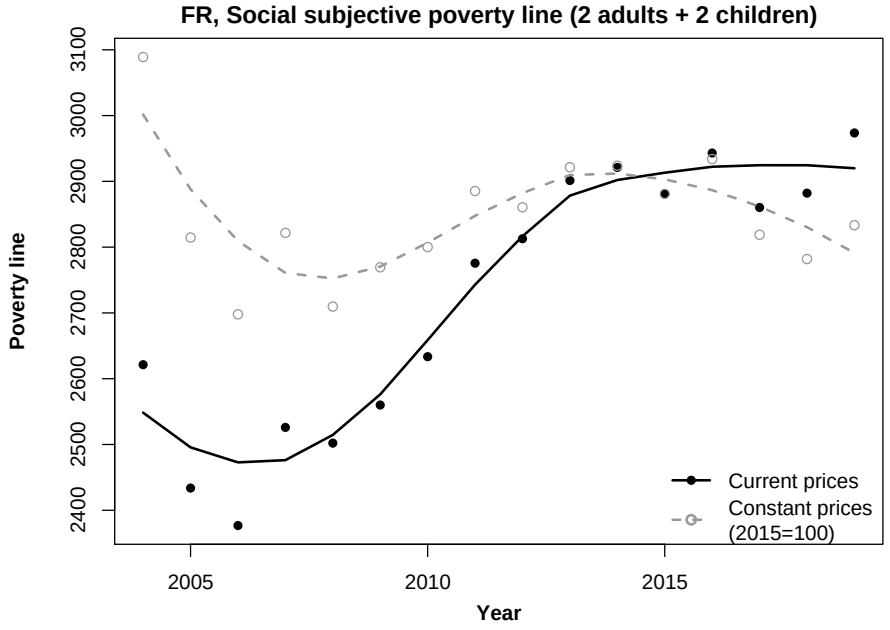
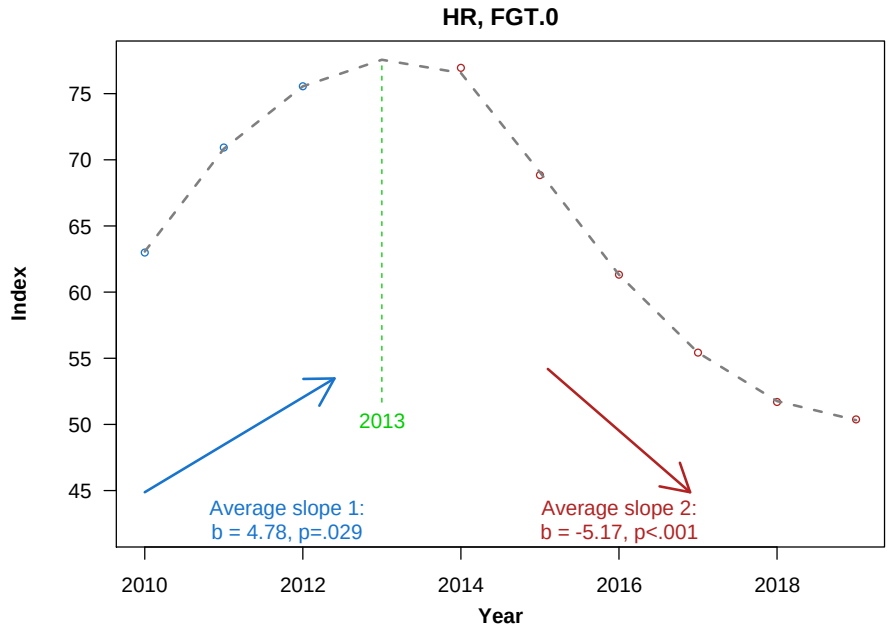
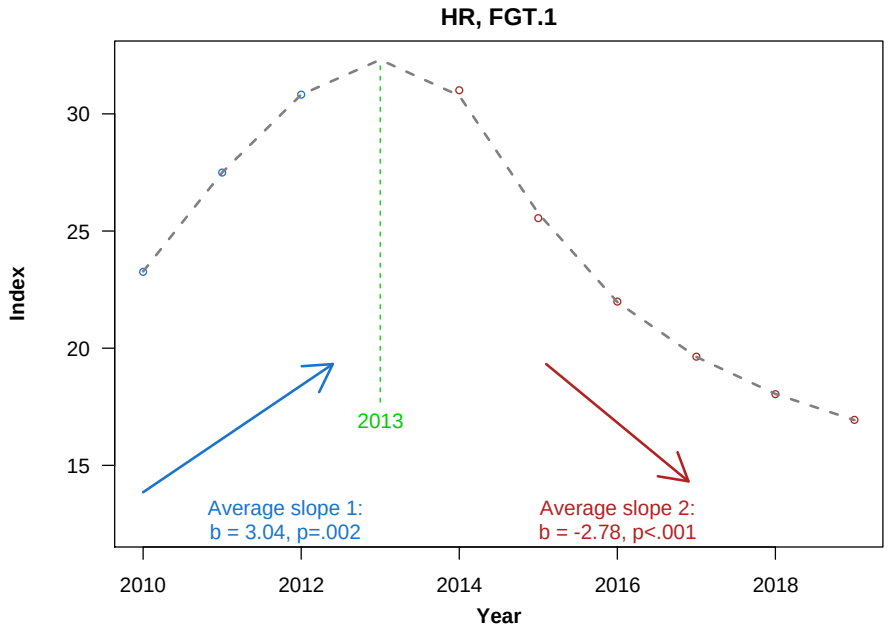

FR, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

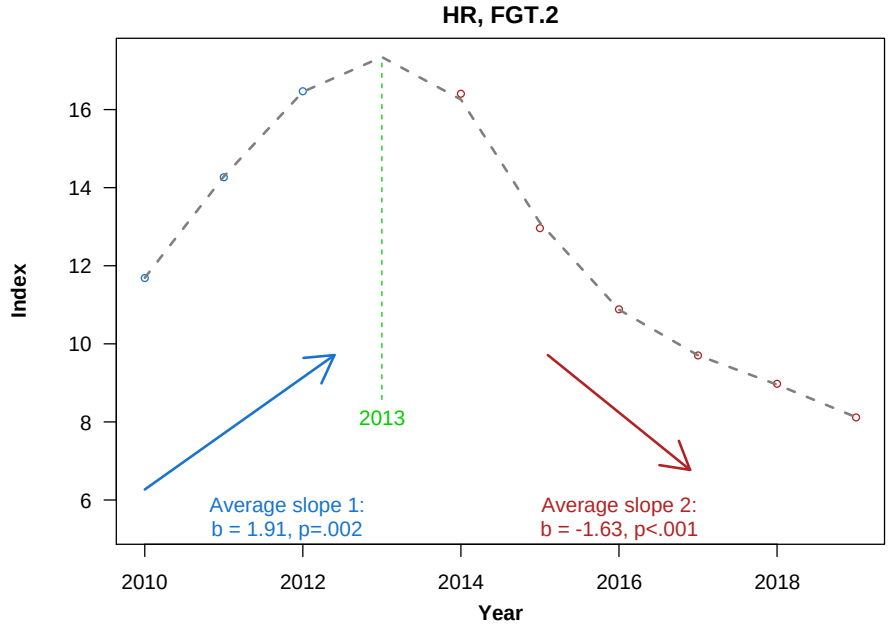
Table S.2.HR. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Croatia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0							63.0	70.9	75.6	77.4	77.0	68.8	61.3	55.4	51.7	50.4
			FGT_1							23.3	27.5	30.8	32.3	31.0	25.6	22.0	19.6	18.0	16.9
			FGT_2							11.7	14.3	16.5	17.3	16.4	13.0	10.9	9.7	9.0	8.1
	SSPL	Household type	1A							755	747	740	712	707	667	661	658	660	710
			1A; ≥1K							1105	1180	1158	1181	1095	1047	1009	1012	1035	1114
			2A; 1K							1214	1256	1244	1179	1152	1148	1118	1096	1106	1194
			2A; 2K							1459	1510	1489	1423	1381	1330	1313	1285	1304	1390
			2A; ≥3K							1777	1774	1759	1753	1690	1540	1535	1548	1557	1617
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner							1339	1396	1394	1321	1278	1208	1157	1154	1157	1225
			Mortgage							1681	1742	1597	1823	1674	1732	1514	1409	1488	1612
			Tenant							1381	1494	1442	1437	1076	1139	1196	1184	1168	1111
		Urbanisation	Cities							1488	1524	1393	1312	1242	1223	1211	1191	1186	1263
			Towns							1404	1550	1550	1465	1353	1291	1202	1245	1241	1308
			Rural							1261	1281	1347	1277	1270	1197	1143	1103	1127	1189
Official	Index		H							20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.5	20.0	19.3	18.3
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A							314	295	275	254	261	273	288	308	326	355
			2A; 2K							659	619	578	533	547	573	605	648	684	745
			HICP							92.55	94.59	97.76	100.04	100.26	100.00	99.37	100.67	102.23	103.04

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


HR, FGT.0
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 4.78, p=.029
Average slope 2:
b = -5.17, p<.001


HR, FGT.1
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 3.04, p=.002
Average slope 2:
b = -2.78, p<.001


HR, FGT.2
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 1.91, p=.002
Average slope 2:
b = -1.63, p<.001

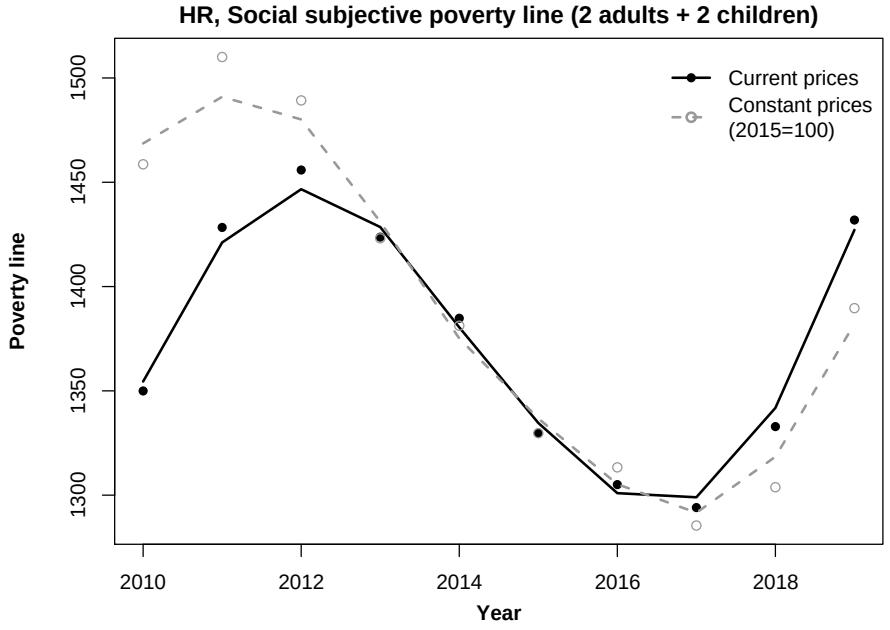
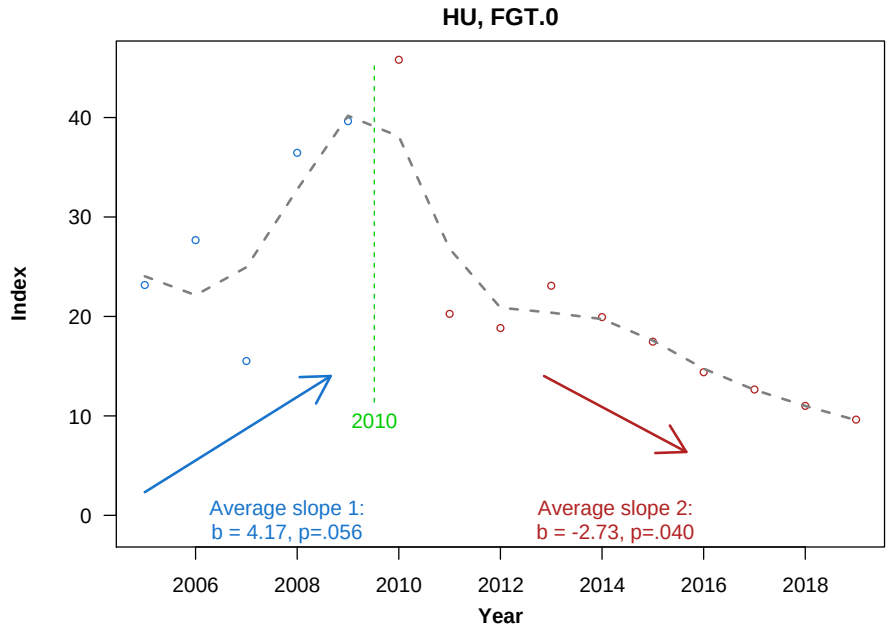
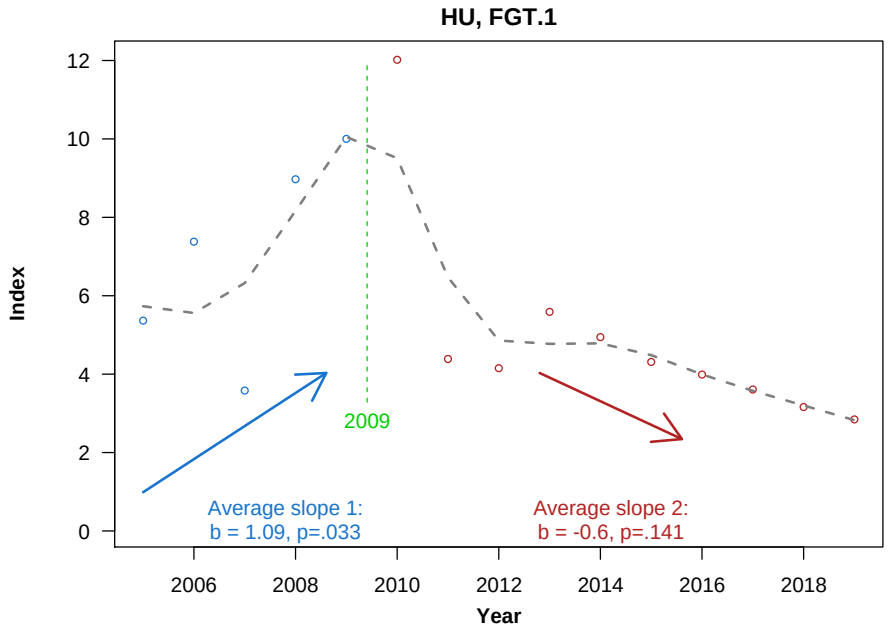

HR, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

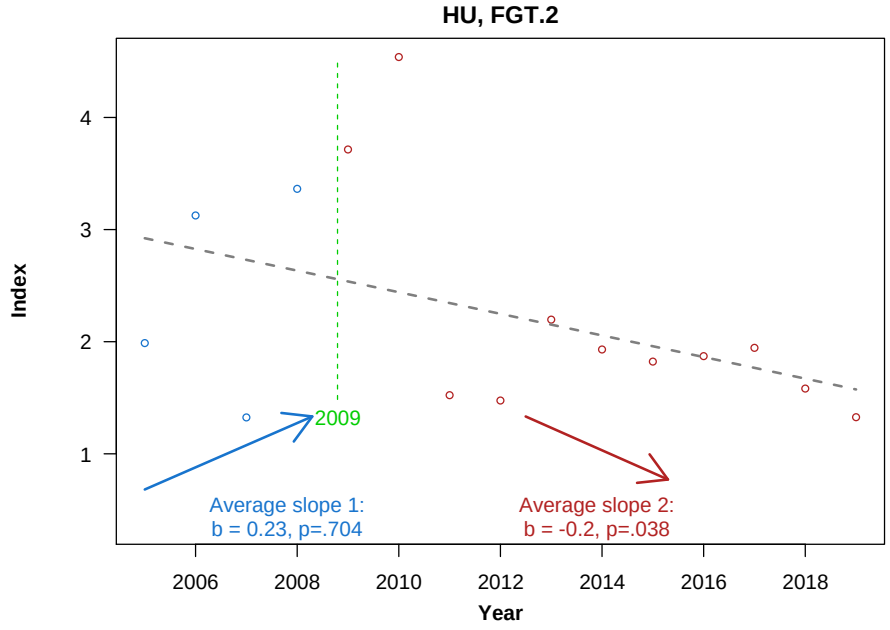
Table S.2.HU. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Hungary*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		23.2	27.7	15.5	36.5	39.6	45.8	20.3	18.8	23.1	19.9	17.5	14.4	12.7	11.0	9.6
			FGT_1		5.4	7.4	3.6	9.0	10.0	12.0	4.4	4.2	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8
			FGT_2		2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	3.7	4.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A		392	412	349	475	516	485	361	347	339	328	310	312	308	302	316
			1A; ≥1K		541	602	497	676	750	694	498	470	480	445	417	432	439	398	406
			2A; 1K		617	659	537	746	809	726	519	495	499	472	447	446	452	433	430
			2A; 2K		731	808	634	873	966	871	608	573	581	554	524	531	539	510	499
			2A; ≥3K		865	1020	774	1091	1194	1092	745	706	729	683	642	663	668	616	607
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		604	696	546	747	821	737	511	485	486	462	442	445	452	416	426
			Mortgage		810	873	696	958	1030	920	645	597	624	596	553	558	571	550	503
			Tenant		623	697	540	777	841	747	512	496	498	485	446	461	458	418	420
		Urbanisation	Cities		716	790	595	820	896	816	576	532	532	496	449	455	470	463	463
			Towns		682	733	611	835	923	786	556	501	524	497	479	506	466	416	432
			Rural		539	650	532	746	811	756	513	499	492	474	465	452	479	433	418
Official	Index		H		13.5	15.9	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.8	12.3
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		250	268	254	268	277	237	242	239	223	226	228	237	243	256	267
			2A; 2K		525	563	534	563	583	498	507	502	468	474	478	498	509	538	561
			HICP		68.98	71.76	77.45	82.12	85.43	89.47	92.98	98.24	99.92	99.94	100.00	100.45	102.84	105.84	109.46

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


HU, FGT.0
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = 4.17, p=.056
Average slope 2:
b = -2.73, p=.040


HU, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = 1.09, p=.033
Average slope 2:
b = -0.6, p=.141


HU, FGT.2
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = 0.23, p=.704
Average slope 2:
b = -0.2, p=.038

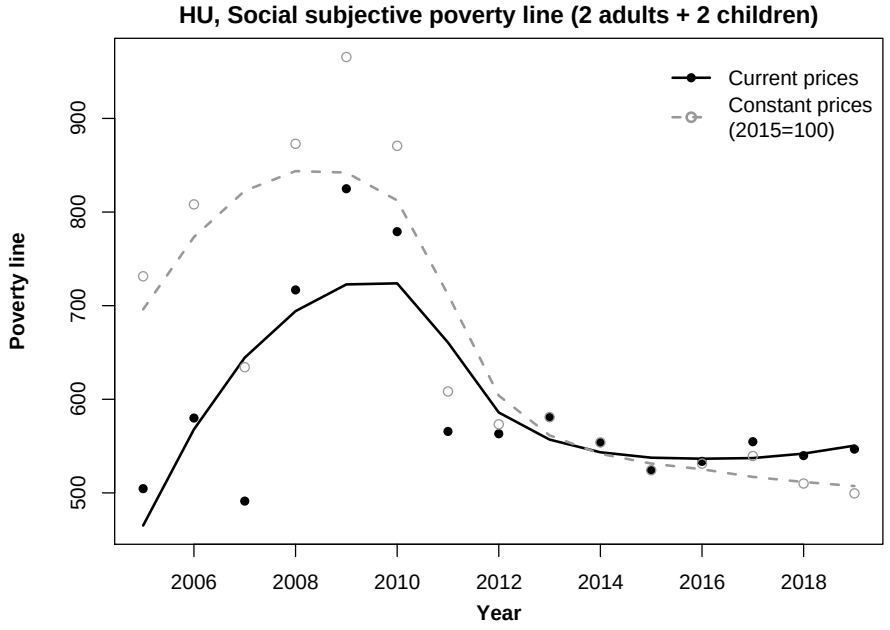
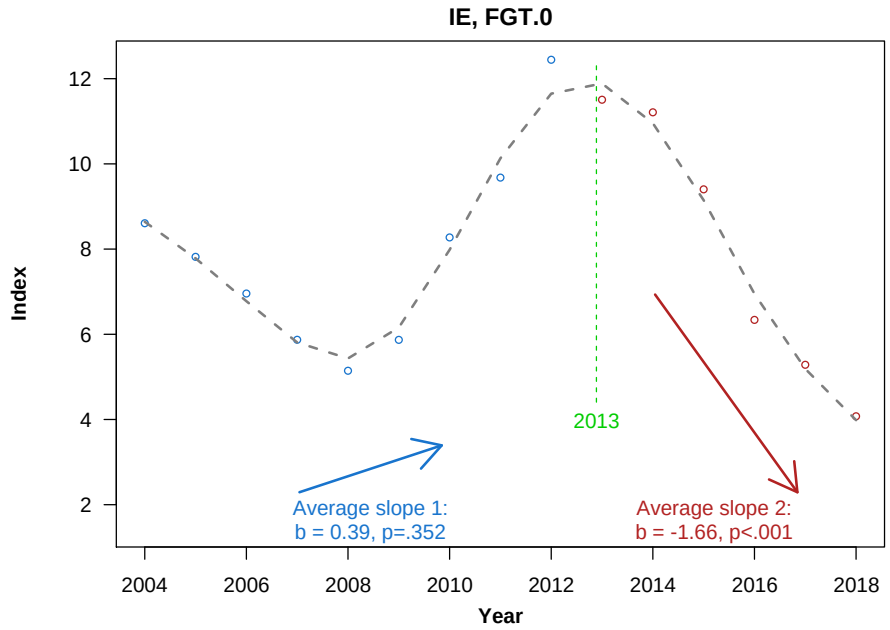
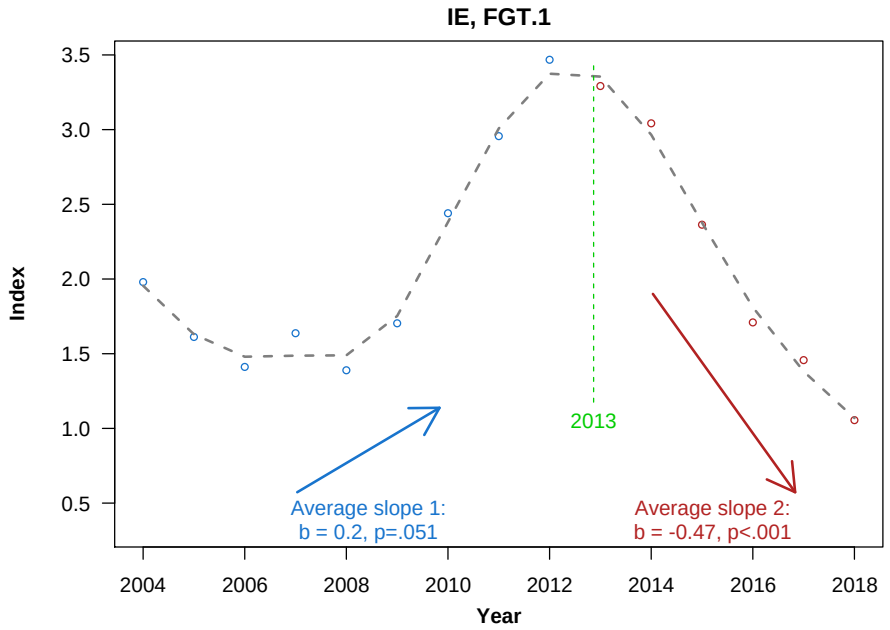

HU, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

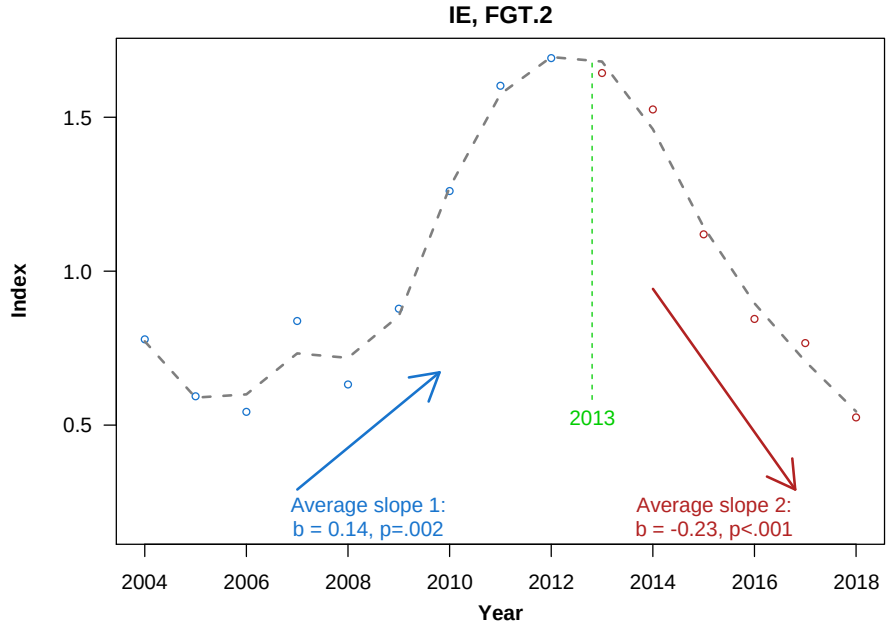
Table S.2.IE. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Ireland*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	8.6	7.8	7.0	5.9	5.1	5.9	8.3	9.7	12.4	11.5	11.2	9.4	6.3	5.3	4.1	
			FGT_1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	
			FGT_2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1065	1126	1203	1223	1245	1240	1283	1270	1309	1334	1381	1363	1275	1256	1230	
			1A; ≥1K	1365	1425	1473	1715	1503	1644	1623	1571	1577	1602	1580	1625	1509	1636	1554	
			2A; 1K	1859	1882	2006	2065	2021	2023	1954	2001	1951	1961	1982	1971	1863	1943	1827	
			2A; 2K	2160	2157	2253	2346	2309	2352	2390	2383	2300	2340	2290	2351	2136	2246	2165	
			2A; ≥3K	2314	2302	2492	2677	2599	2677	2546	2580	2559	2629	2546	2682	2282	2372	2247	
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1565	1590	1648	1811	1686	1737	1781	1660	1684	1757	1796	1817	1610	1601	1456	
			Mortgage	2323	2444	2599	2606	2568	2575	2527	2595	2494	2520	2555	2604	2350	2429	2360	
			Tenant	1529	1503	1605	1769	1574	1742	1598	1632	1641	1687	1647	1712	1622	1693	1605	
		Urbanisation	Cities	2072	2069	2109	2194	2113	2118	2004	2012	1935	1995	2024	2061	1941	1988	1885	
			Towns	1747	1777	1880	2050	1998	2012	1989	1954	1919	2047	2033	2069	1880	1863	1717	
			Rural	1695	1770	1877	1972	1843	1935	1995	1960	1998	1995	2000	2019	1716	1838	1779	
Official	Index		H	20.9	19.7	18.5	17.2	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.2	16.3	15.7	16.8	16.2	16.8	15.6	14.9	
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1012	1029	1054	1144	1156	1147	1066	1013	990	996	1009	1082	1129	1143	1236	
			2A; 2K	2125	2162	2214	2403	2427	2410	2239	2127	2080	2091	2118	2271	2372	2400	2596	
			HICP	89.30	91.30	93.70	96.40	99.50	97.80	96.20	97.40	99.20	99.70	100.00	100.00	99.80	100.10	100.80	

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


IE, FGT.0
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 0.39, p=.352
Average slope 2:
b = -1.66, p<.001


IE, FGT.1
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 0.2, p=.051
Average slope 2:
b = -0.47, p<.001


IE, FGT.2
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = 0.14, p=.002
Average slope 2:
b = -0.23, p<.001

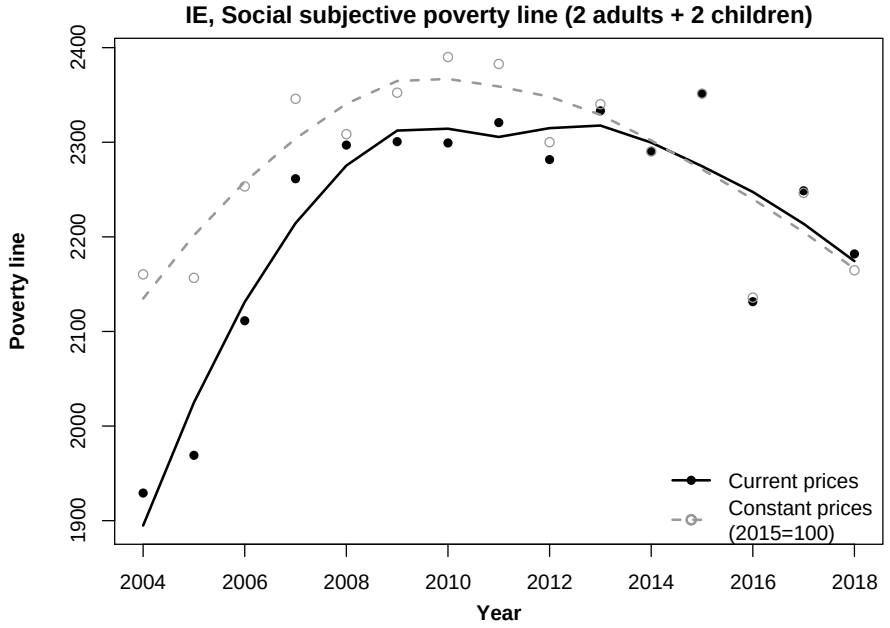
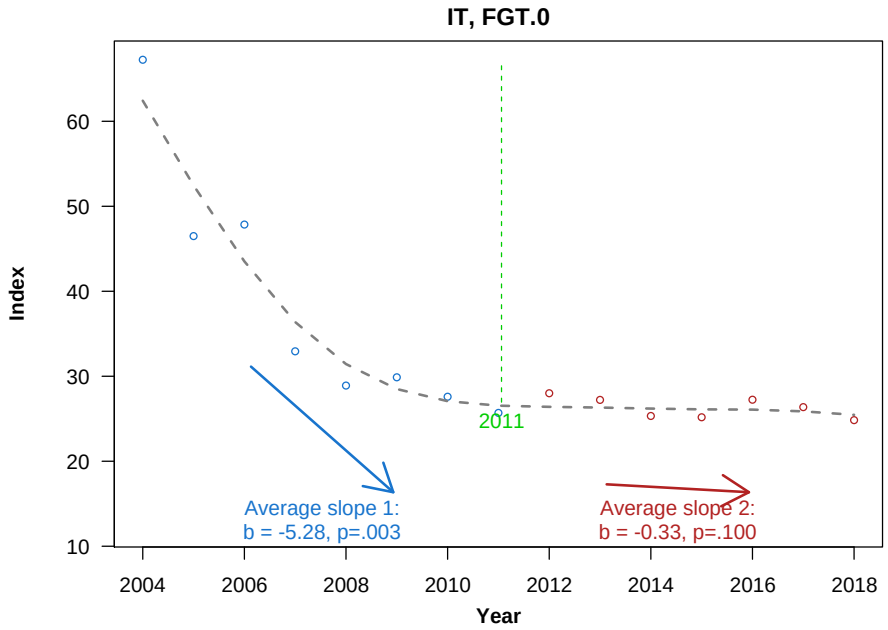
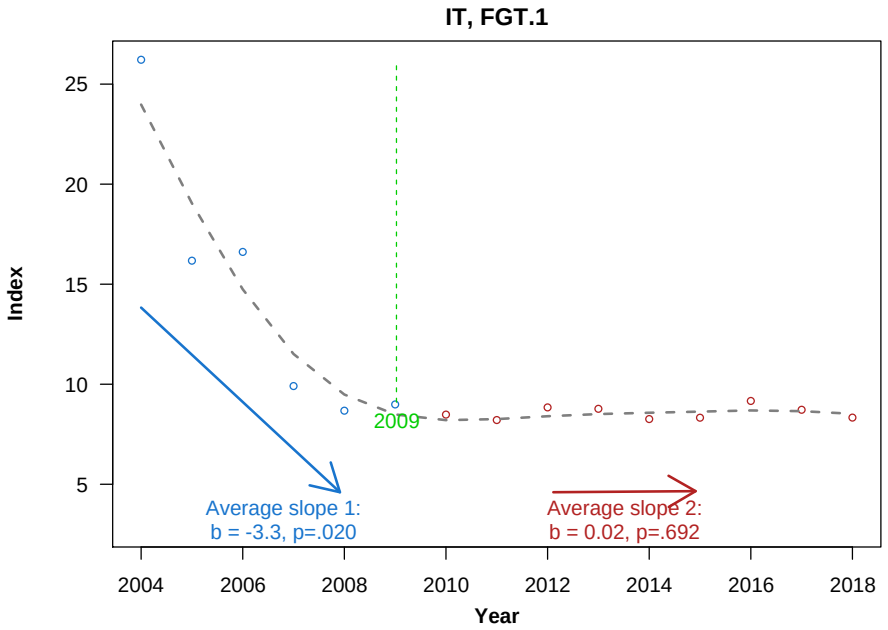

IE, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

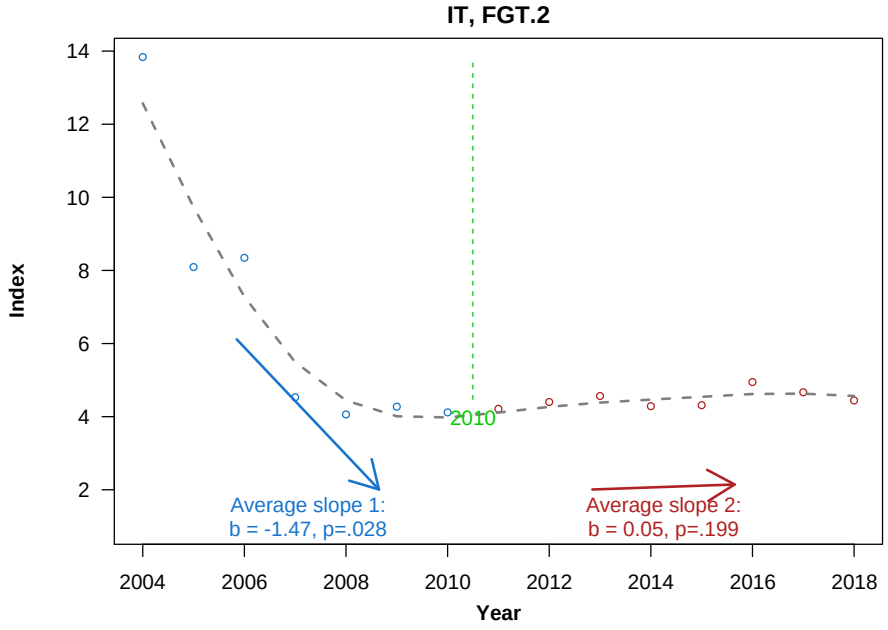
Table S.2.IT. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Italy*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	67.2	46.5	47.8	32.9	28.9	29.9	27.6	25.7	28.0	27.2	25.3	25.2	27.2	26.4	24.8	
			FGT_1	26.2	16.2	16.6	9.9	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.2	8.7	8.3	
			FGT_2	13.8	8.1	8.3	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	
	SSPL	Household type	1A	2040	1547	1512	1487	1403	1413	1365	1316	1320	1290	1273	1240	1317	1308	1264	
			1A; ≥1K	2596	1992	1970	2001	1885	1881	1852	1697	1715	1680	1636	1607	1706	1678	1627	
			2A; 1K	2764	2132	2121	2164	2052	2052	2006	1856	1857	1798	1781	1748	1820	1797	1748	
			2A; 2K	3027	2414	2423	2490	2383	2366	2298	2072	2103	2020	1994	1983	2052	2043	1999	
			2A; ≥3K	3465	2785	2886	2869	2771	2769	2772	2430	2417	2280	2274	2276	2336	2354	2299	
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	2677	2032	2012	2058	1938	1945	1882	1713	1710	1652	1625	1621	1670	1685	1634	
			Mortgage				2553	2474	2439	2374	2214	2240	2142	2113	2087	2150	2099	2068	
			Tenant	2782	2246	2252	2168	2074	2029	2005	1808	1839	1762	1695	1670	1797	1771	1733	
		Urbanisation	Cities	2815	2318	2293	2241	2165	2168	2120	1868	1855	1832	1799	1740	1851	1825	1757	
			Towns	2710	2074	2082	2146	2005	1998	1929	1798	1800	1726	1728	1745	1771	1753	1703	
			Rural	2606	1934	1933	1892	1810	1773	1744	1667	1770	1623	1490	1561	1662	1676	1658	
Official	Index		H	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.5	18.9	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.9	20.6	20.3	20.3	
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	832	855	850	865	865	856	862	838	812	789	789	792	813	816	822	
			2A; 2K	1748	1795	1786	1817	1817	1799	1810	1760	1705	1657	1656	1664	1708	1715	1725	
			HICP	81.90	83.70	85.60	87.30	90.40	91.10	92.60	95.30	98.40	99.70	99.90	100.00	99.90	101.30	102.50	

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


IT, FGT.0
Index
Year
2011
Average slope 1:
b = -5.28, p=.003
Average slope 2:
b = -0.33, p=.100


IT, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -3.3, p=.020
Average slope 2:
b = 0.02, p=.692


IT, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -1.47, p=.028
Average slope 2:
b = 0.05, p=.199

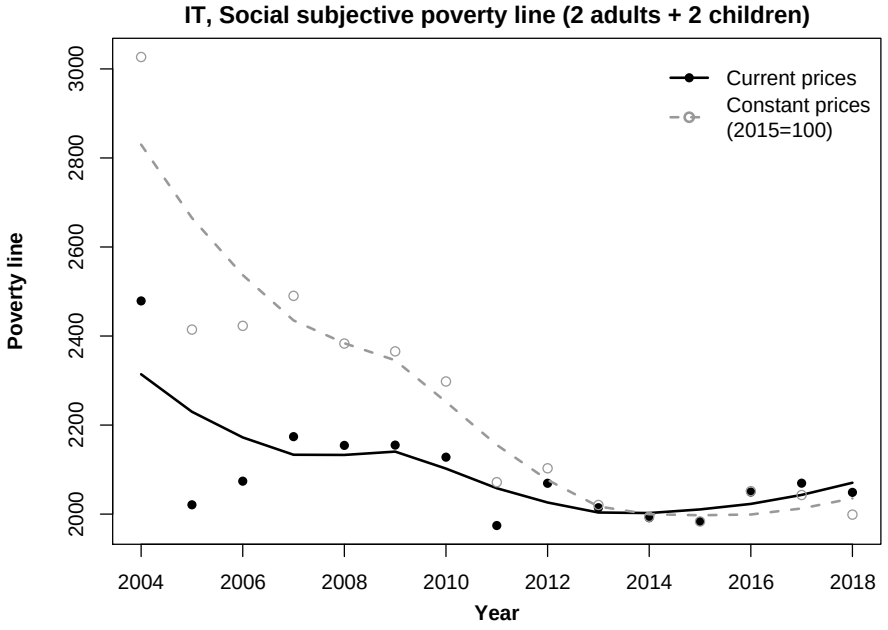
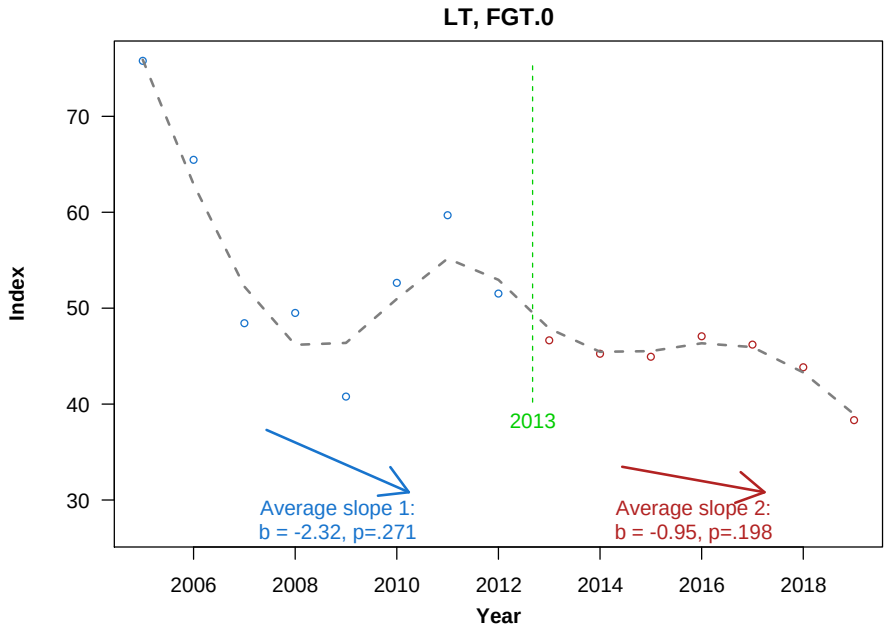
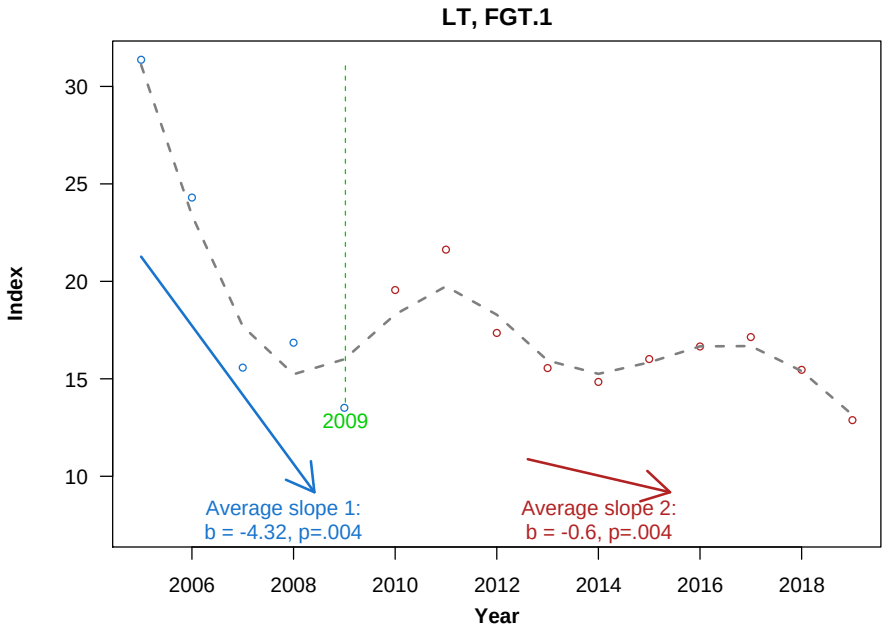

IT, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

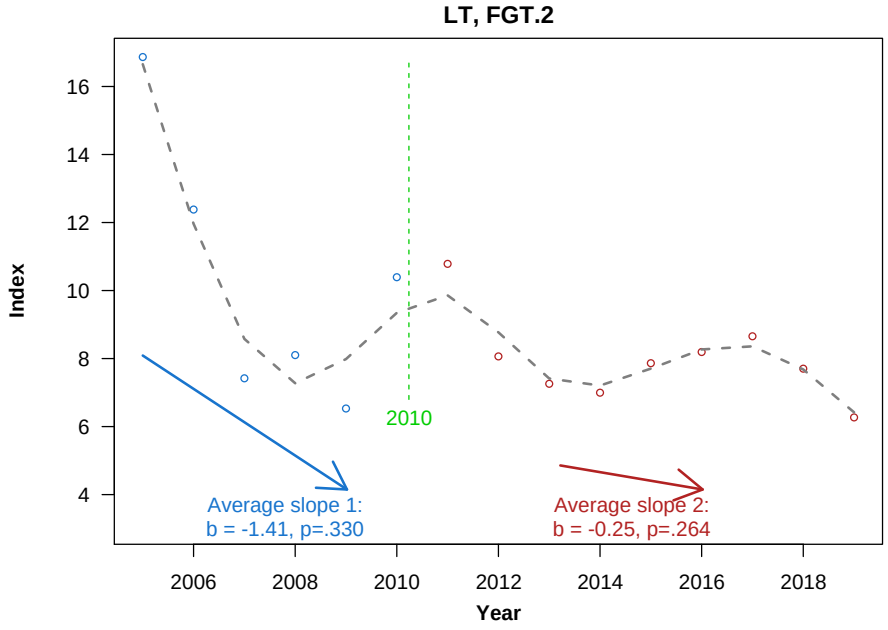
Table S.2.LT. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Lithuania*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		75.8	65.5	48.4	49.5	40.8	52.6	59.7	51.5	46.6	45.2	44.9	47.1	46.2	43.8	38.3
			FGT_1		31.4	24.3	15.6	16.9	13.5	19.6	21.6	17.4	15.6	14.8	16.0	16.7	17.1	15.5	12.9
			FGT_2		16.9	12.4	7.4	8.1	6.5	10.4	10.8	8.1	7.3	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.7	7.7	6.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A		391	388	387	424	423	417	430	427	416	405	441	489	523	557	548
			1A; ≥1K		626	612	599	673	652	628	654	655	648	629	695	794	812	851	855
			2A; 1K		713	703	696	774	766	748	762	739	724	729	795	879	916	941	938
			2A; 2K		847	844	818	943	942	907	908	898	875	903	1013	1092	1121	1119	1154
			2A; ≥3K		937	962	938	1157	1151	1159	1048	1072	1084	1180	1211	1381	1293	1330	1408
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		706	708	706	797	777	771	753	740	704	729	763	853	855	860	846
			Mortgage		1069	1018	902	953	951	976	1031	932	924	925	1218	1129	1142	1129	1210
			Tenant		635	554	594	907	861	892	657	708	643	689	801	760	796	834	890
		Urbanisation	Cities		848	795	801	903	869	845	833	808	767	775	815	879	893	875	890
			Towns									741	734	794	814	1028	1207	1056	1305
			Rural		625	663	652	745	740	748	723	702	674	700	791	872	866	902	877
Official	Index		H		20.5	20.0	19.1	20.9	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1	22.2	21.9	22.9	22.9	20.6
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		143	170	208	234	258	218	200	218	234	240	259	280	294	322	347
			2A; 2K		301	357	436	492	542	458	421	459	491	503	544	589	617	676	728
			HICP		71.89	74.59	78.93	87.69	91.34	92.43	96.24	99.28	100.44	100.68	100.00	100.68	104.42	107.07	109.47

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


LT, FGT.0
Index
Year
2013
Average slope 1:
b = -2.32, p=.271
Average slope 2:
b = -0.95, p=.198


LT, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -4.32, p=.004
Average slope 2:
b = -0.6, p=.004


LT, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -1.41, p=.330
Average slope 2:
b = -0.25, p=.264

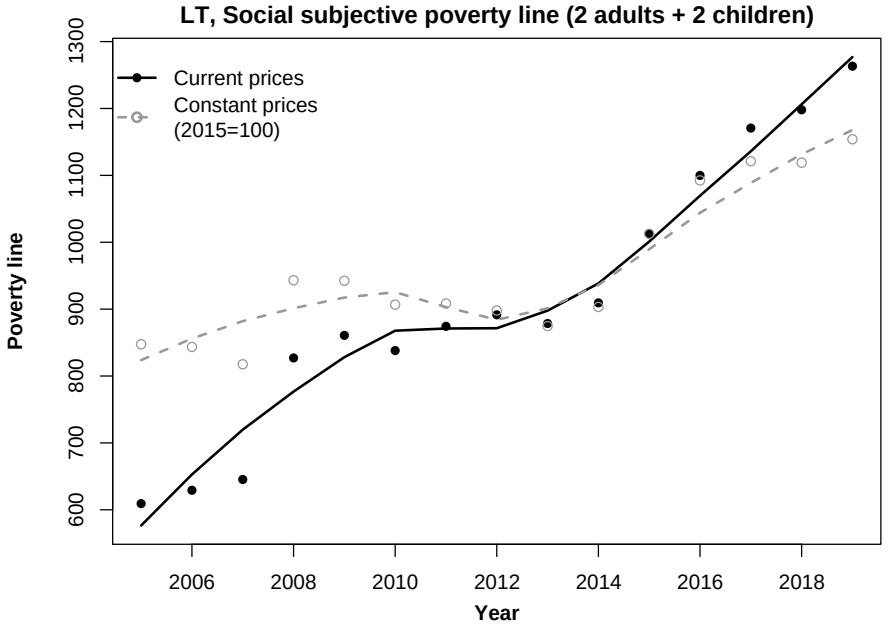
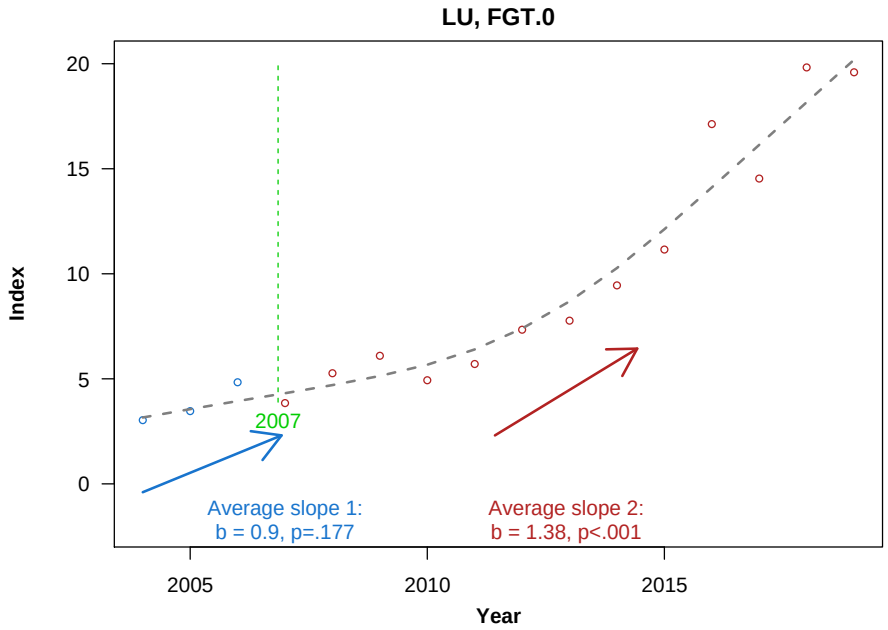
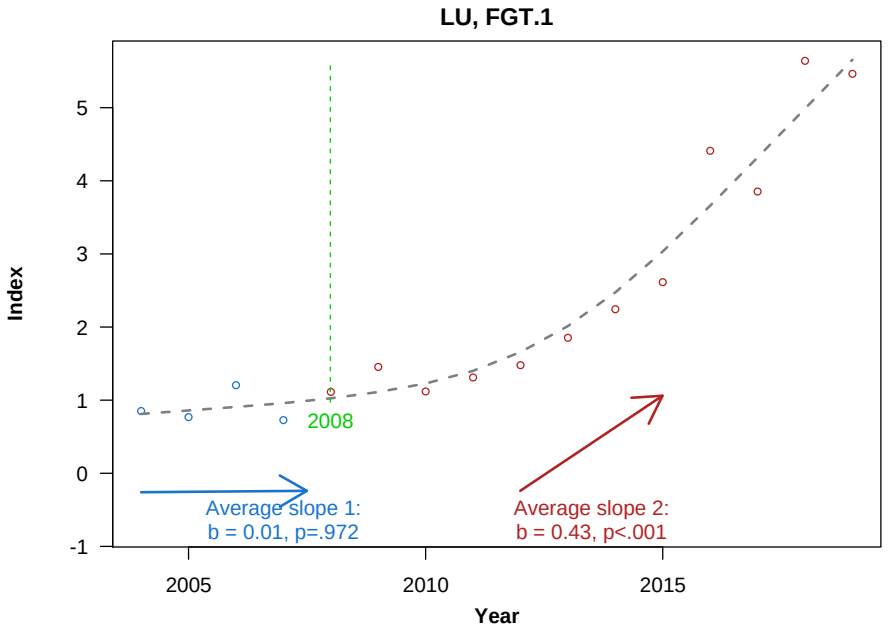

LT, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

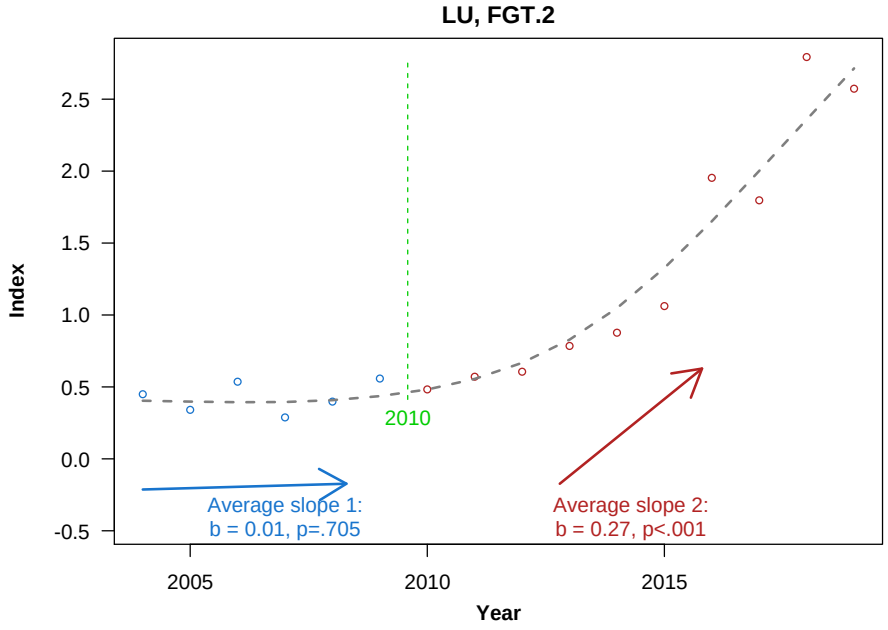
Table S.2.LU. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Luxembourg*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	3.0	3.5	4.8	3.8	5.3	6.1	4.9	5.7	7.3	7.8	9.4	11.2	17.1	14.5	19.8	19.6
			FGT_1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	4.4	3.9	5.6	5.5
			FGT_2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.6
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1549	1421	1528	1540	1746	1916	1887	1843	1984	2019	2107	2142	2271	2220	2248	2253
			1A; ≥1K	2035	1942	2155	2006	2346	2346	2356	2320	2544	2625	2768	2914	3009	3030	2964	3066
			2A; 1K	2103	2072	2292	2247	2664	2682	2675	2556	2711	2772	2877	3145	3287	3290	3401	3444
			2A; 2K	2430	2454	2676	2454	2998	3012	2988	2895	2994	3116	3306	3724	3644	3764	3975	4061
			2A; ≥3K	2900	3095	3265	3012	3754	3586	3402	3426	3485	3560	3788	4286	4310	4445	4681	4889
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	2151	2131	2279	1655	1894	2013	1982	1967	2101	2163	2277	2504	2407	2473	2405	2496
			Mortgage				2493	3096	3111	3111	3016	3154	3240	3328	3694	3808	3872	3976	4044
			Tenant	2358	2362	2460	2284	2587	2570	2518	2450	2617	2597	2805	2861	3110	3062	2988	3005
		Urbanisation	Cities	2332	2318	2496	2342	2695	2716	2661	2570	2695	2610	2751	2879	3093	3087	3020	3280
			Towns	2346	2256	2460	2121	2570	2567	2618	2569	2751	2858	2856	3330	3553	3467	3434	3469
			Rural	1660	1755	1747	1835	2279	2429	2433	2412	2649	2747	2911	2987	2960	3053	3069	3087
Official	Index		H	12.7	13.7	14.1	13.5	13.4	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.5
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1729	1756	1771	1749	1738	1786	1768	1715	1679	1678	1717	1764	1641	1778	1654	1716
			2A; 2K	3631	3688	3719	3673	3650	3750	3713	3602	3527	3523	3606	3703	3447	3733	3473	3603
			HICP	77.91	80.85	83.24	85.45	88.94	88.95	91.44	94.85	97.59	99.25	99.94	100.00	100.04	102.15	104.21	105.93

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


LU, FGT.0
Index
Year
2007
Average slope 1:
b = 0.9, p=.177
Average slope 2:
b = 1.38, p<.001


LU, FGT.1
Index
Year
2008
Average slope 1:
b = 0.01, p=.972
Average slope 2:
b = 0.43, p<.001


LU, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = 0.01, p=.705
Average slope 2:
b = 0.27, p<.001

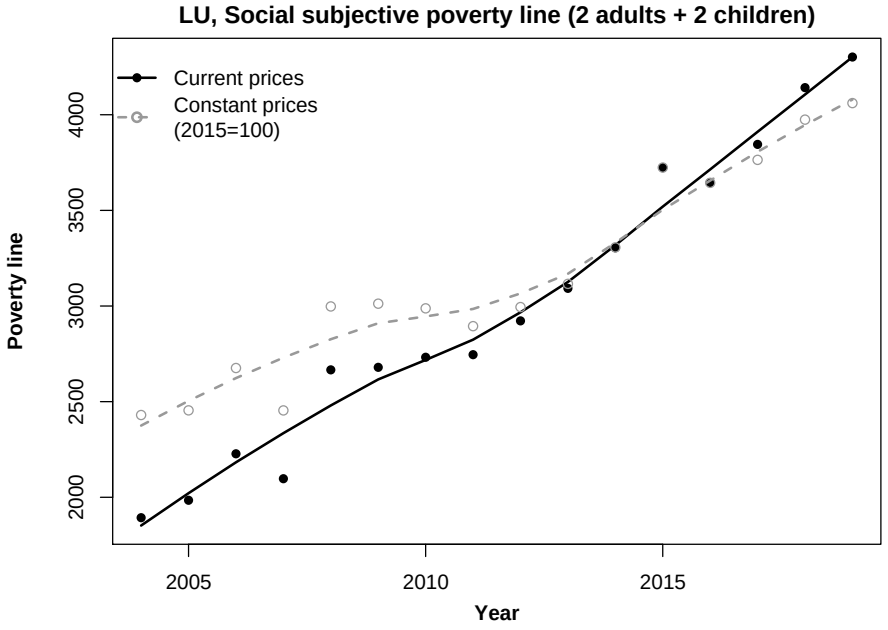
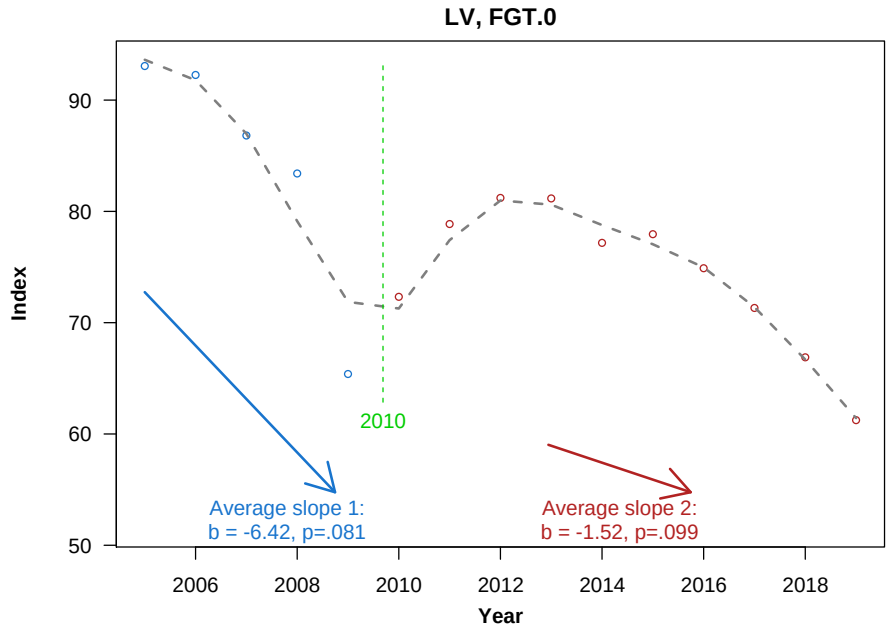
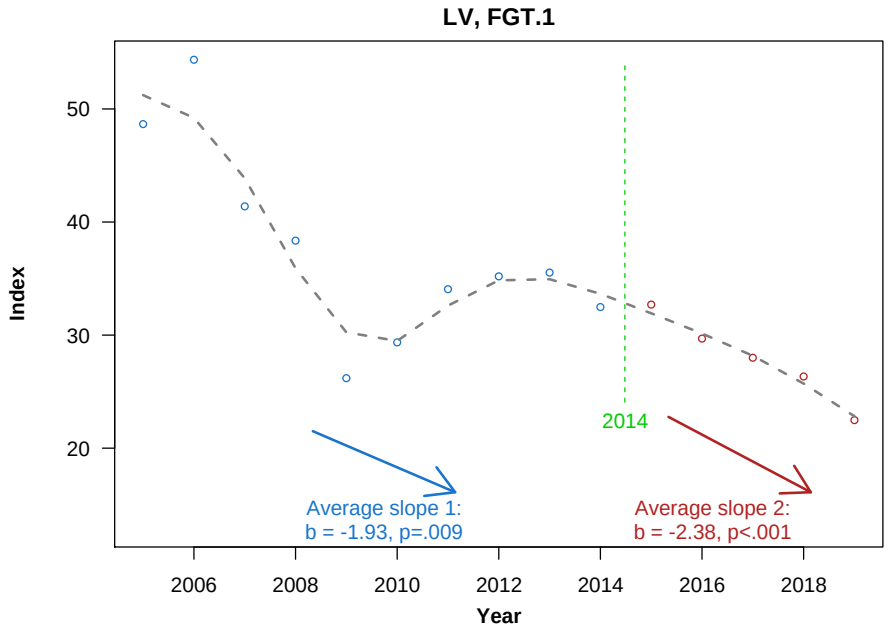

LU, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

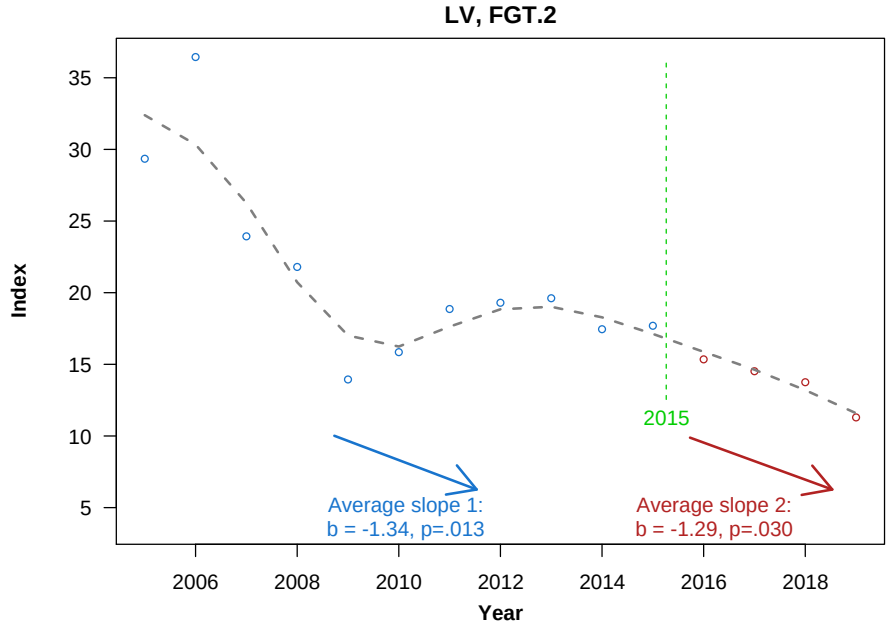
Table S.2.LV. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Latvia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		93.1	92.3	86.8	83.4	65.4	72.3	78.9	81.2	81.2	77.2	78.0	74.9	71.3	66.9	61.2
			FGT_1		48.7	54.4	41.4	38.4	26.2	29.4	34.1	35.2	35.5	32.5	32.7	29.7	28.0	26.3	22.5
			FGT_2		29.3	36.4	23.9	21.8	13.9	15.9	18.9	19.3	19.6	17.5	17.7	15.3	14.5	13.8	11.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A		528	617	595	708	626	591	587	626	661	653	737	750	718	742	737
			1A; ≥1K		818	1103	1080	1199	974	928	956	998	1059	1096	1212	1228	1166	1222	1172
			2A; 1K		1020	1173	1283	1463	1199	1121	1126	1189	1280	1272	1433	1465	1417	1422	1366
			2A; 2K		1173	1492	1534	1747	1425	1355	1424	1485	1606	1620	1793	1835	1715	1764	1759
			2A; ≥3K		1289	1939	2071	2167	1686	1746	1764	1934	2044	2192	2396	2451	2263	2248	2201
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		861	1179	1440	1530	1227	1221	1184	1188	1273	1282	1384	1434	1347	1351	1254
			Mortgage				2333	2176	1792	1679	1633	1731	1893	1806	2142	2093	2006	1962	1955
			Tenant		1047	1371	1226	1358	1035	969	1035	1115	1143	1235	1398	1400	1280	1365	1306
		Urbanisation	Cities		1115	1369	1462	1642	1374	1335	1211	1253	1321	1313	1471	1476	1407	1424	1301
			Towns																
			Rural		927	1301	1432	1473	1143	1121	1192	1207	1303	1339	1441	1525	1410	1443	1439
Official	Index		H		19.4	23.5	21.2	25.9	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.3	22.9
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		154	176	213	260	285	241	217	225	235	261	291	318	321	347	377
			2A; 2K		324	370	447	546	597	507	455	472	494	547	612	668	674	729	792
			HICP		67.40	71.83	79.08	91.14	94.11	92.96	96.88	99.09	99.11	99.79	100.00	100.10	103.00	105.63	108.53

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


LV, FGT.0
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -6.42, p=.081
Average slope 2:
b = -1.52, p=.099


LV, FGT.1
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = -1.93, p=.009
Average slope 2:
b = -2.38, p<.001


LV, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -1.34, p=.013
Average slope 2:
b = -1.29, p=.030

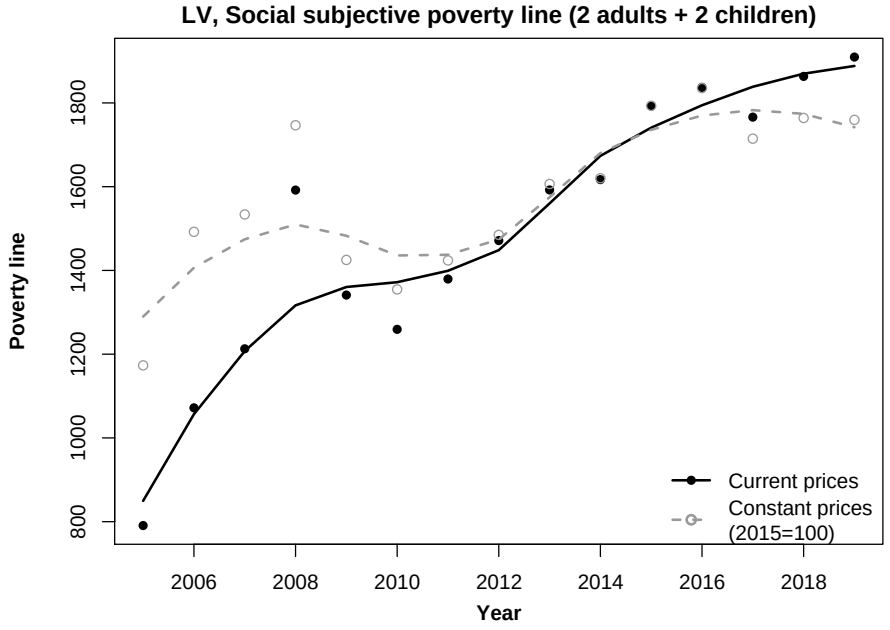
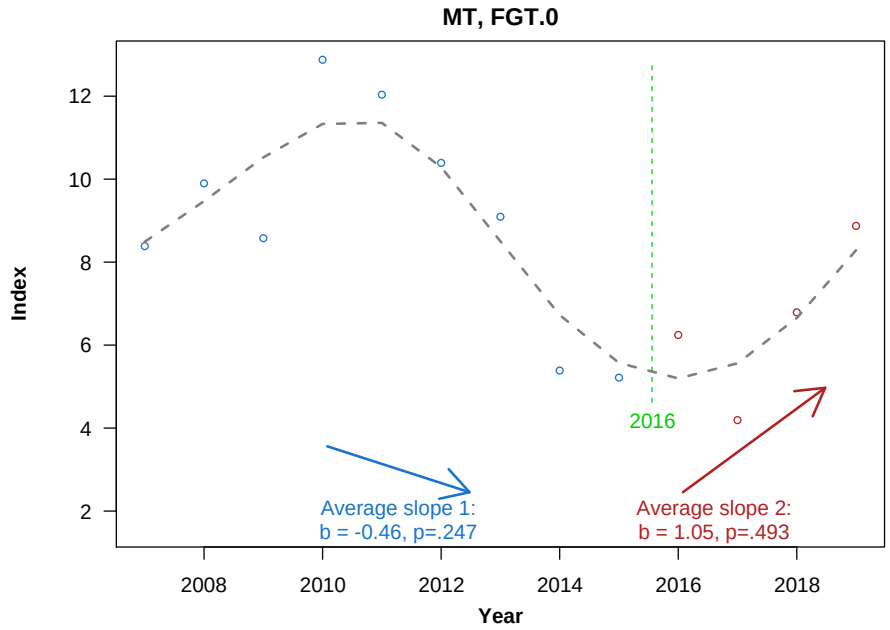
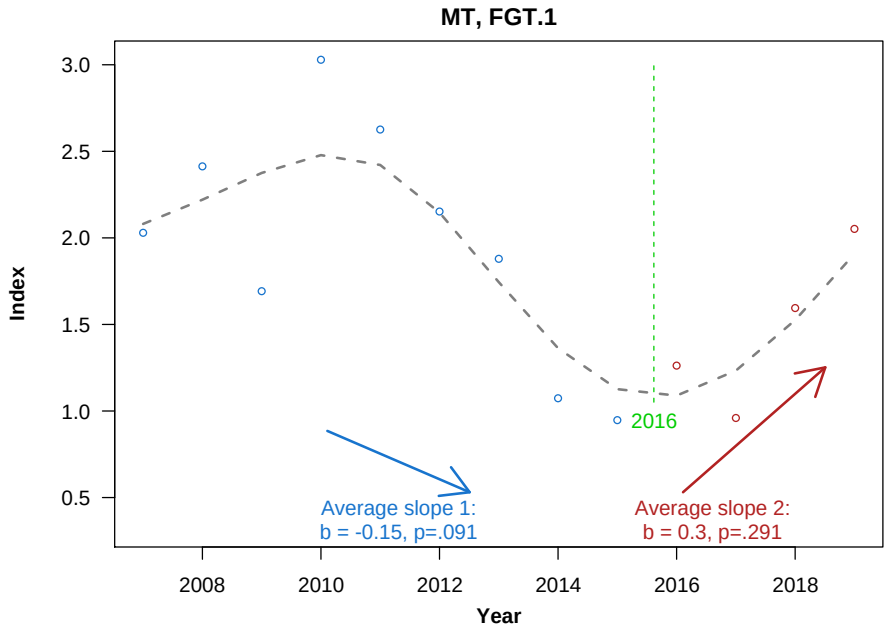

LV, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

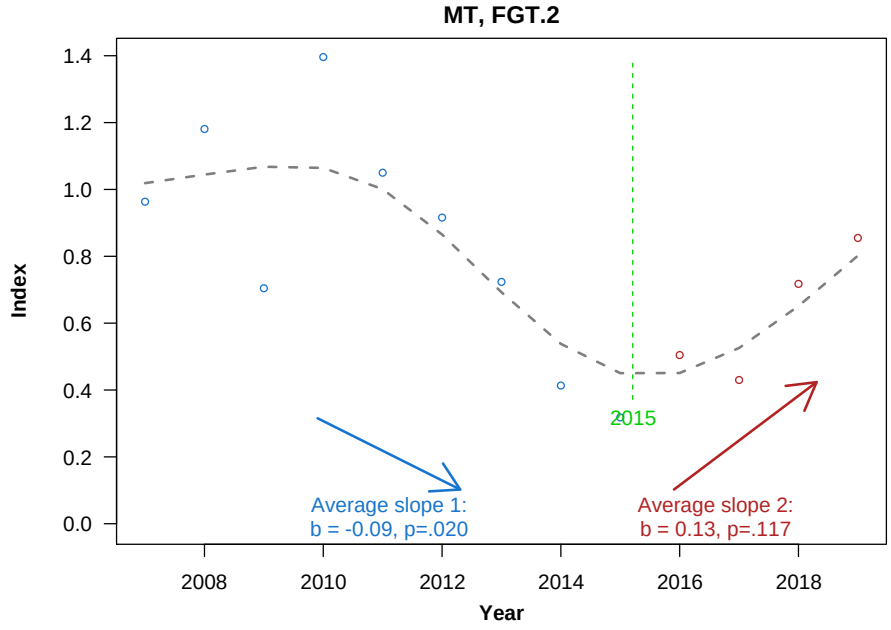
Table S.2.MT. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Malta*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0				8.4	9.9	8.6	12.9	12.0	10.4	9.1	5.4	5.2	6.2	4.2	6.8	8.9
			FGT_1				2.0	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.1
			FGT_2				1.0	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9
	SSPL	Household type	1A				632	683	720	768	779	747	700	678	717	730	699	753	830
			1A; ≥1K				841	885	854	954	1028	947	899	864	900	962	935	1026	1142
			2A; 1K				1017	1090	1141	1279	1237	1166	1132	1102	1094	1150	1127	1230	1410
			2A; 2K				1129	1159	1209	1345	1352	1272	1269	1168	1159	1258	1231	1366	1494
			2A; ≥3K				1261	1235	1272	1472	1461	1386	1397	1286	1247	1358	1351	1519	1533
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner				971	1000	1013	1115	1091	1035	1001	921	934	976	944	1043	1071
			Mortgage				1265	1279	1330	1496	1516	1426	1423	1343	1272	1365	1335	1464	1807
			Tenant				834	880	943	965	973	909	853	790	841	907	896	933	983
		Urbanisation	Cities						1051	1155	1153	1079	1054	987	996	1055	1026	1126	1216
			Towns						1045	1170	1124	1144	1076	998	953	1019	1000	1096	1189
			Rural																
Official	Index		H				15.1	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.1
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A				551	567	584	568	577	589	614	648	678	675	711	711	727
			2A; 2K				1158	1190	1226	1194	1212	1238	1289	1361	1423	1417	1492	1493	1528
			HICP				84.38	88.33	89.95	91.79	94.10	97.13	98.08	98.84	100.00	100.90	102.18	103.95	105.54

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


MT, FGT.0
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.46, p=.247
Average slope 2:
b = 1.05, p=.493


MT, FGT.1
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.15, p=.091
Average slope 2:
b = 0.3, p=.291


MT, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.09, p=.020
Average slope 2:
b = 0.13, p=.117

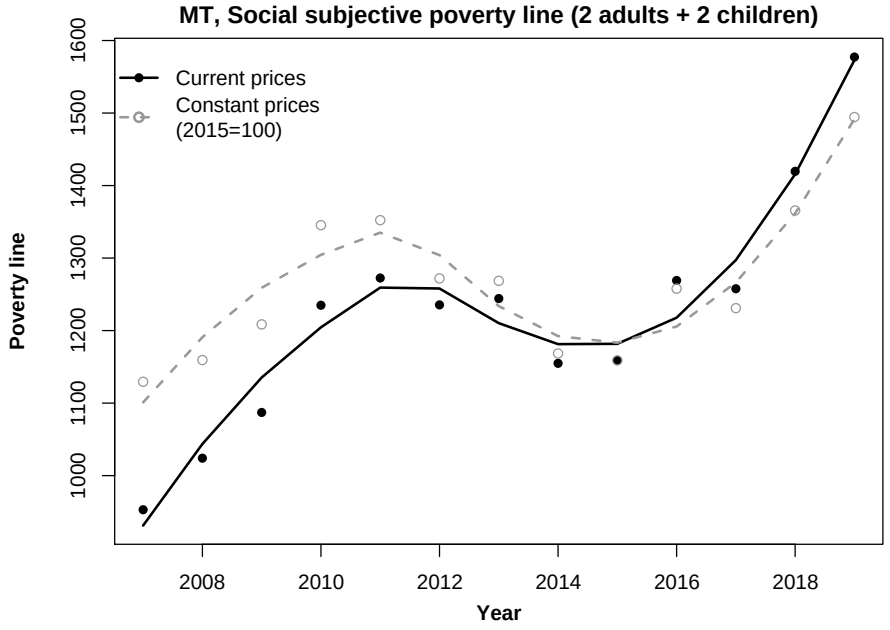
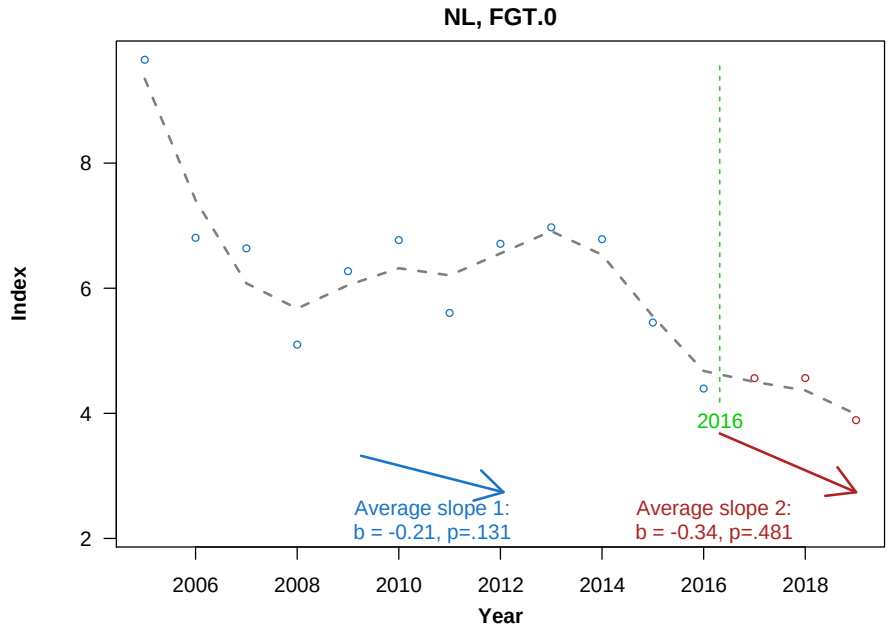
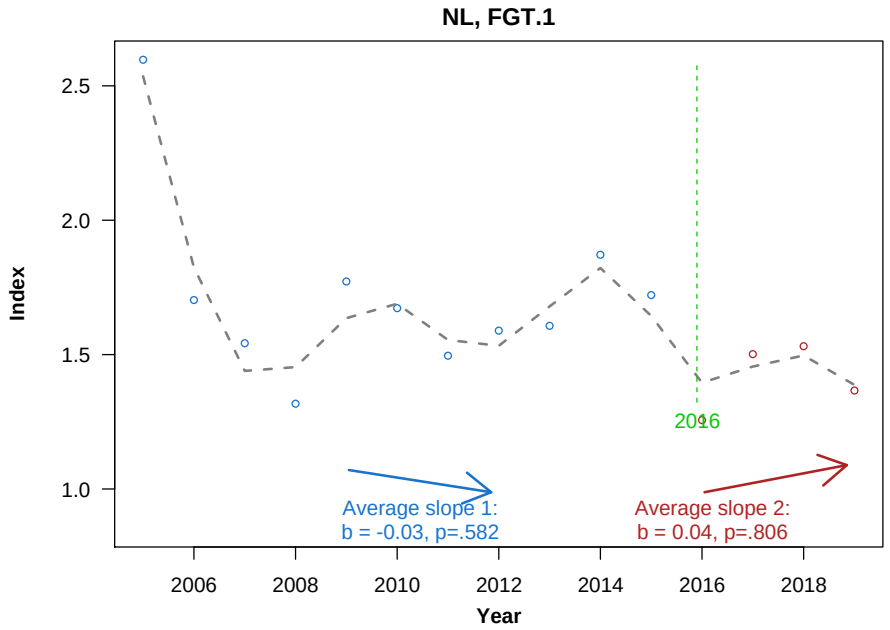

MT, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

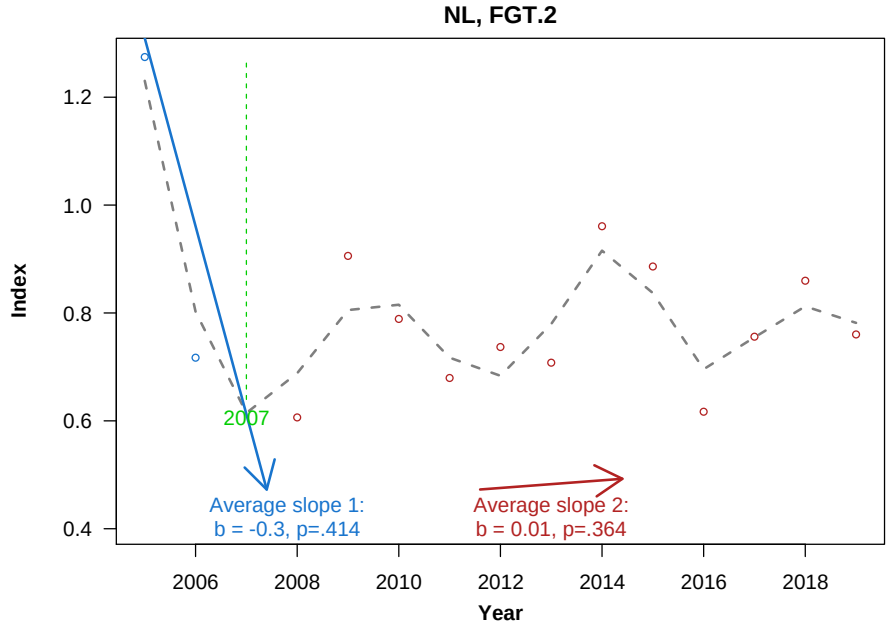
Table S.2.NL. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Netherlands*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		9.7	6.8	6.6	5.1	6.3	6.8	5.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	3.9
			FGT_1		2.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
			FGT_2		1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
	SSPL	Household type	1A		1283	1214	1194	1193	1234	1276	1251	1204	1169	1195	1140	1093	1088	1095	1062
			1A; ≥1K		1517	1425	1450	1432	1523	1580	1504	1477	1515	1495	1375	1299	1300	1288	1252
			2A; 1K		1806	1642	1664	1656	1762	1818	1695	1717	1688	1657	1566	1428	1455	1469	1397
			2A; 2K		2088	1848	1891	1867	2026	2074	1943	1970	1923	1935	1788	1621	1631	1678	1579
			2A; ≥3K		2404	2051	2127	2134	2327	2392	2237	2283	2221	2223	2036	1829	1852	1922	1788
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		1602	1365	1465	1335	1653	1474	1244	1385	1370	1319	1231	1060	1145	1051	1085
			Mortgage		2085	1801	1819	1806	1960	2018	1895	1927	1864	1864	1740	1546	1561	1595	1494
			Tenant		1403	1317	1329	1332	1330	1391	1355	1301	1279	1309	1215	1174	1169	1164	1131
		Urbanisation	Cities																
			Towns																
			Rural																
Official	Index		H		10.7	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.2
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		993	992	1032	1081	1105	1102	1077	1060	1048	1047	1065	1135	1162	1166	1163
			2A; 2K		2086	2084	2168	2270	2321	2315	2261	2226	2200	2198	2236	2384	2440	2448	2443
			HICP		85.57	86.99	88.36	90.32	91.20	92.05	94.32	96.99	99.47	99.79	100.00	100.11	101.40	103.02	105.78

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


NL, FGT.0
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.21, p=.131
Average slope 2:
b = -0.34, p=.481


NL, FGT.1
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.03, p=.582
Average slope 2:
b = 0.04, p=.806


NL, FGT.2
Index
Year
2007
Average slope 1:
b = -0.3, p=.414
Average slope 2:
b = 0.01, p=.364

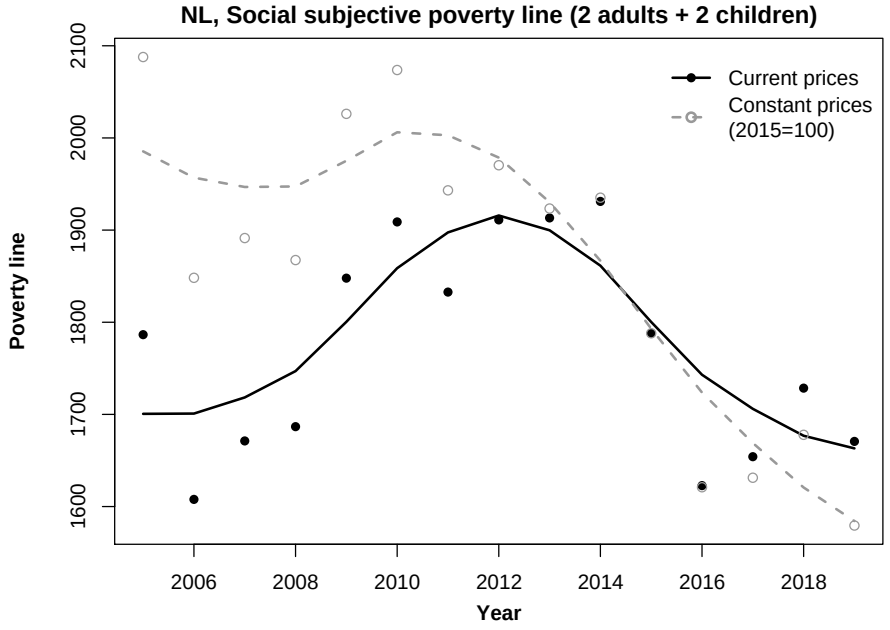
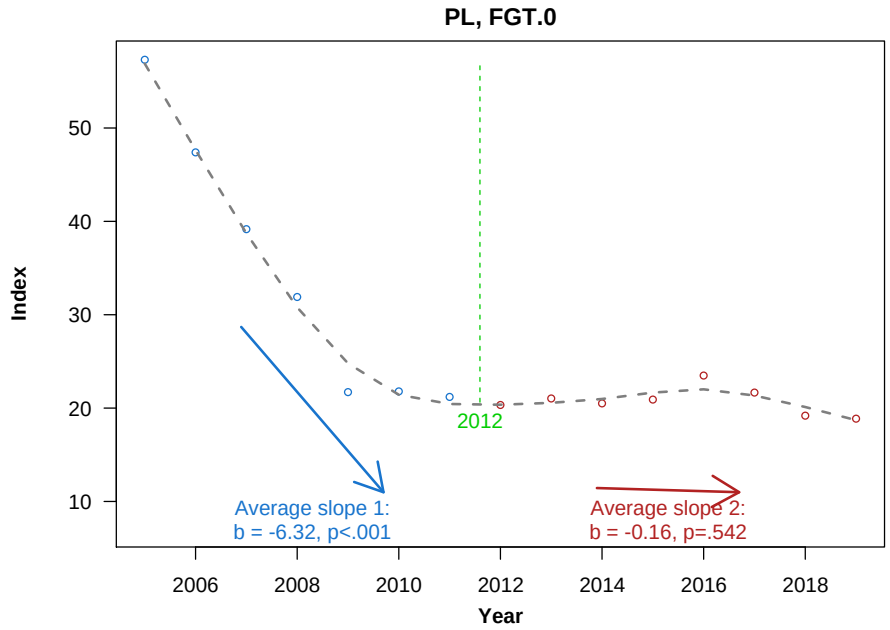
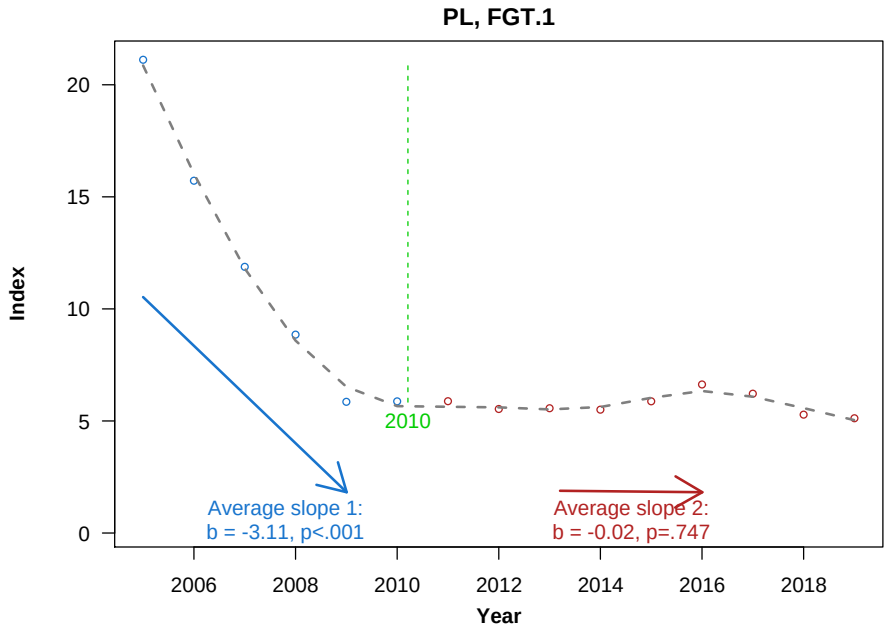

NL, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

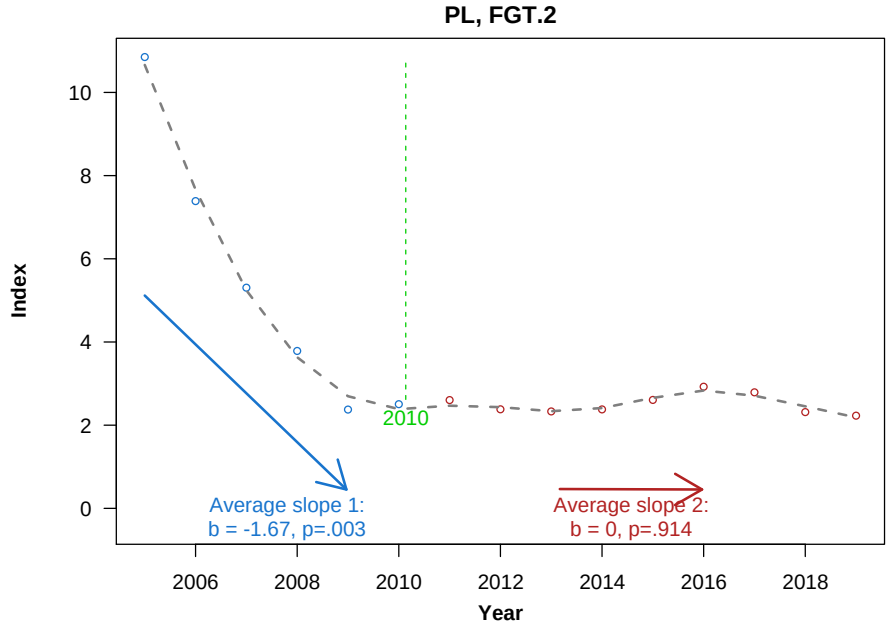
Table S.2.PL. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Poland*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		57.3	47.4	39.2	31.9	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.3	21.0	20.5	20.9	23.5	21.7	19.2	18.9
			FGT_1		21.1	15.7	11.9	8.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.1
			FGT_2		10.9	7.4	5.3	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2
	SSPL	Household type	1A		411	446	446	455	460	382	415	402	408	414	448	478	485	495	520
			1A; ≥1K		535	582	593	617	609	509	551	527	534	536	563	626	631	644	681
			2A; 1K		597	634	635	666	651	561	616	597	609	613	655	714	739	755	800
			2A; 2K		677	712	706	741	725	624	682	659	686	698	755	830	849	882	917
			2A; ≥3K		793	839	812	828	826	696	744	719	742	784	836	941	968	975	1008
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		643	684	670	688	673	564	609	582	596	612	658	706	730	748	773
			Mortgage				811	906	858	749	805	803	821	795	873	985	985	990	1016
			Tenant		598	632	660	663	659	567	622	591	606	585	604	680	745	747	797
		Urbanisation	Cities		646	687	675	714	695	592	649	620	632	648	692	746	767	776	821
			Towns		659	683	660	660	659	563	602	610	627	627	672	736	771	787	807
			Rural		632	677	676	695	681	568	614	585	604	618	671	730	745	768	787
Official	Index		H		20.5	19.1	17.3	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0	17.6	17.3	15.0	14.8	15.4
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		158	192	210	239	282	238	261	254	257	265	278	295	293	320	340
			2A; 2K		332	402	441	503	593	499	548	532	539	556	583	619	616	673	714
			HICP		80.20	81.20	83.30	86.80	90.30	92.70	96.30	99.80	100.60	100.70	100.00	99.80	101.40	102.60	104.80

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


PL, FGT.0
Index
Year
2012
Average slope 1:
b = -6.32, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.16, p=.542


PL, FGT.1
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -3.11, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.02, p=.747


PL, FGT.2
Index
Year
2010
Average slope 1:
b = -1.67, p=.003
Average slope 2:
b = 0, p=.914

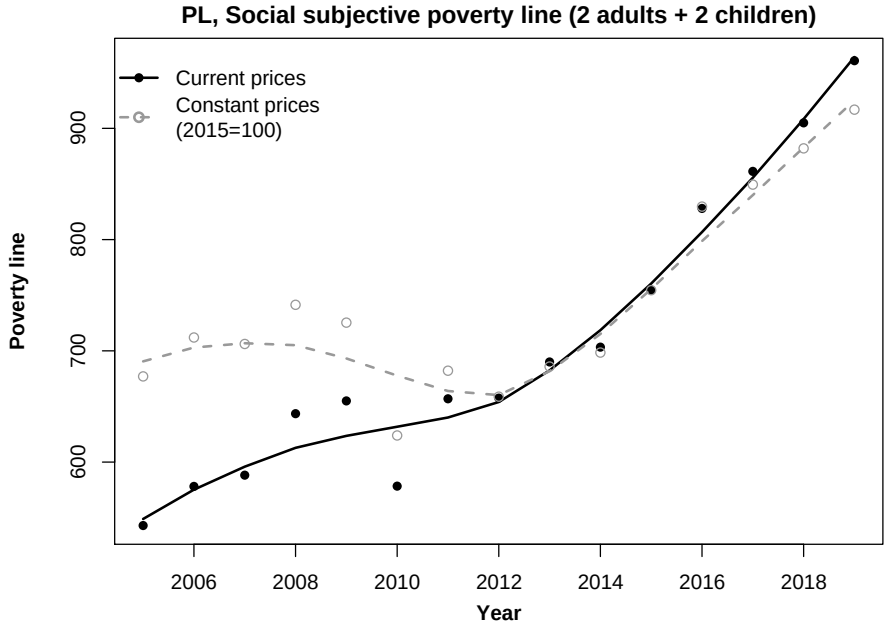
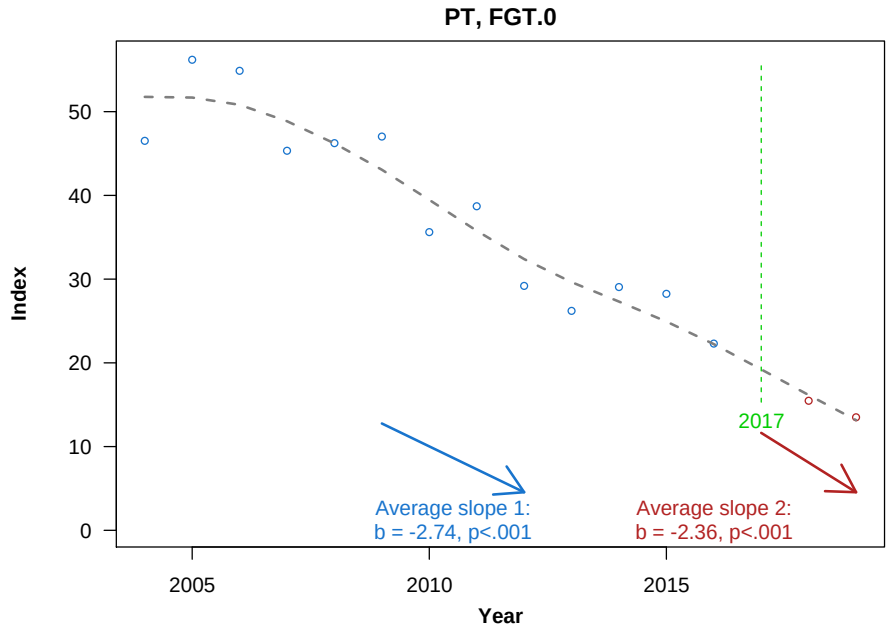
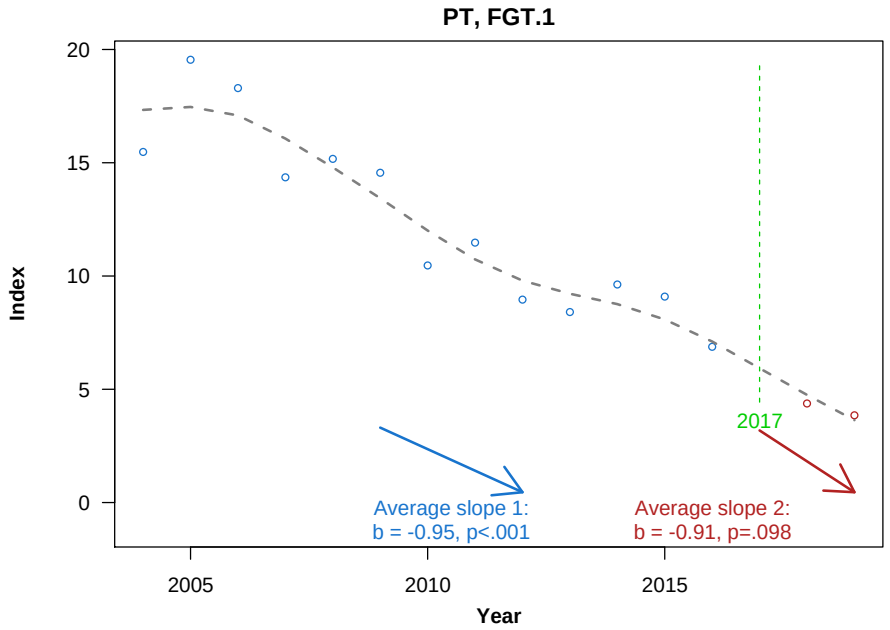

PL, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

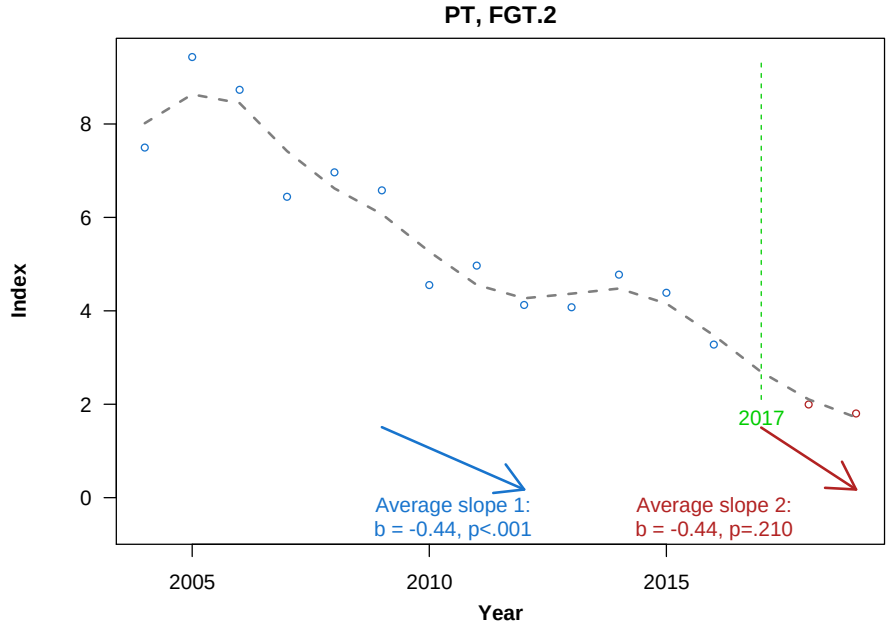
Table S.2.PT. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Portugal*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	46.5	56.2	54.9	45.3	46.2	47.0	35.6	38.7	29.2	26.2	29.1	28.2	22.3	18.2	15.5	13.5
			FGT_1	15.5	19.5	18.3	14.4	15.2	14.6	10.5	11.5	9.0	8.4	9.6	9.1	6.9	5.7	4.4	3.9
			FGT_2	7.5	9.4	8.7	6.4	7.0	6.6	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.8
	SSPL	Household type	1A	687	817	786	881	944	946	876	833	689	669	695	690	643	591	589	587
			1A; ≥1K	963	1093	957	1249	1318	1333	1240	1170	981	915	952	913	847	811	808	815
			2A; 1K	1025	1193	1160	1433	1522	1503	1363	1296	1086	1041	1075	1058	975	915	909	922
			2A; 2K	1208	1360	1337	1645	1735	1697	1511	1506	1259	1187	1233	1225	1148	1086	1070	1097
			2A; ≥3K	1568	1656	1635	1859	1968	1970	1658	1713	1515	1340	1442	1442	1332	1276	1225	1245
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	988	1162	1191	1263	1244	1251	1104	1089	926	841	864	845	786	740	723	731
			Mortgage				1773	1866	1820	1630	1553	1274	1231	1271	1247	1157	1093	1076	1084
			Tenant	1215	1333	1225	1271	1409	1472	1232	1177	1001	909	947	928	873	844	821	843
		Urbanisation	Cities	1243	1368	1269	1585	1715	1656	1468	1381	1132	1064	1113	1107	1008	949	921	954
			Towns	1075	1199	1197	1282	1293	1344	1220	1226	1038	994	1001	985	933	891	867	856
			Rural	888	1096	1086	1160	1208	1250	1096	1086	964	861	901	867	827	790	780	777
Official	Index		H	20.4	19.4	18.5	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.3	17.3	17.2
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	412	420	414	419	439	450	465	436	419	410	413	422	436	444	452	483
			2A; 2K	866	882	870	880	922	946	978	915	881	862	868	886	916	932	949	1015
			HICP	83.85	85.64	88.25	90.39	92.78	91.95	93.22	96.54	99.22	99.65	99.50	100.00	100.64	102.20	103.40	103.71

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


PT, FGT.0
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -2.74, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -2.36, p<.001


PT, FGT.1
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.95, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.91, p=.098


PT, FGT.2
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.44, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.44, p=.210

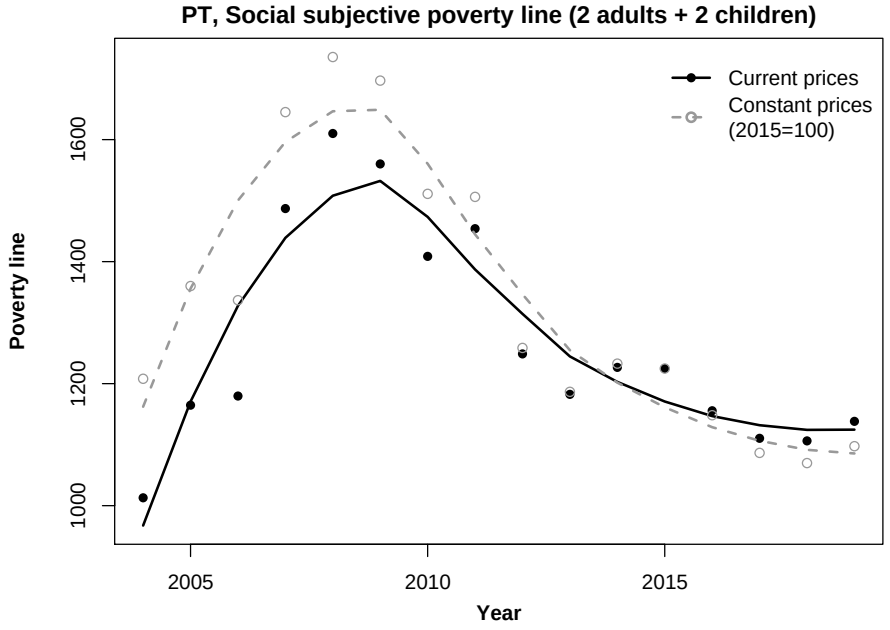
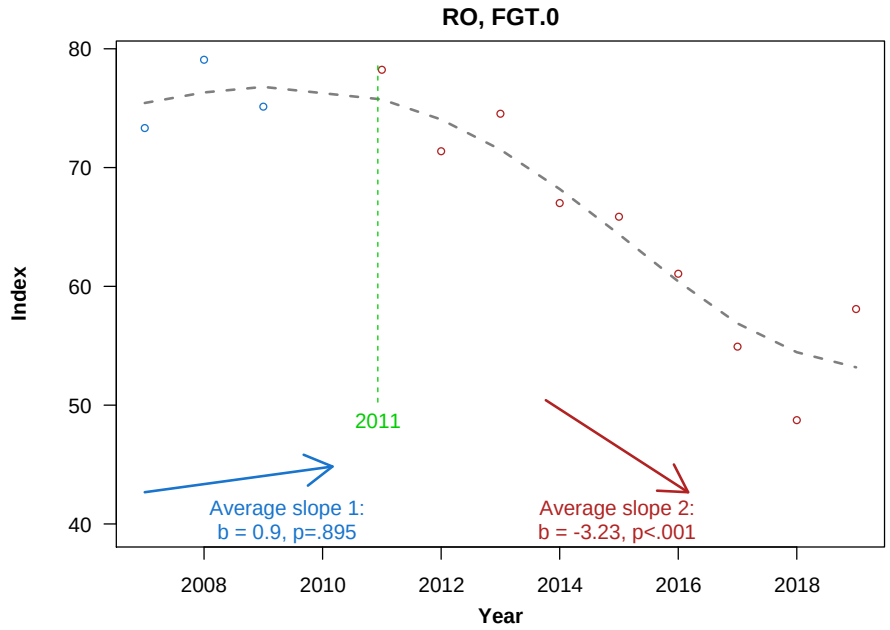
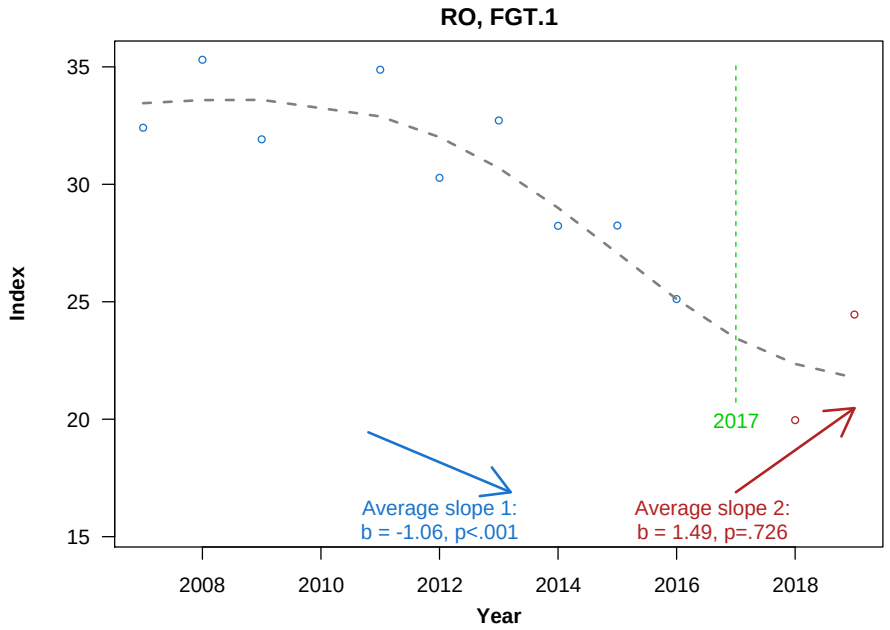

PT, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

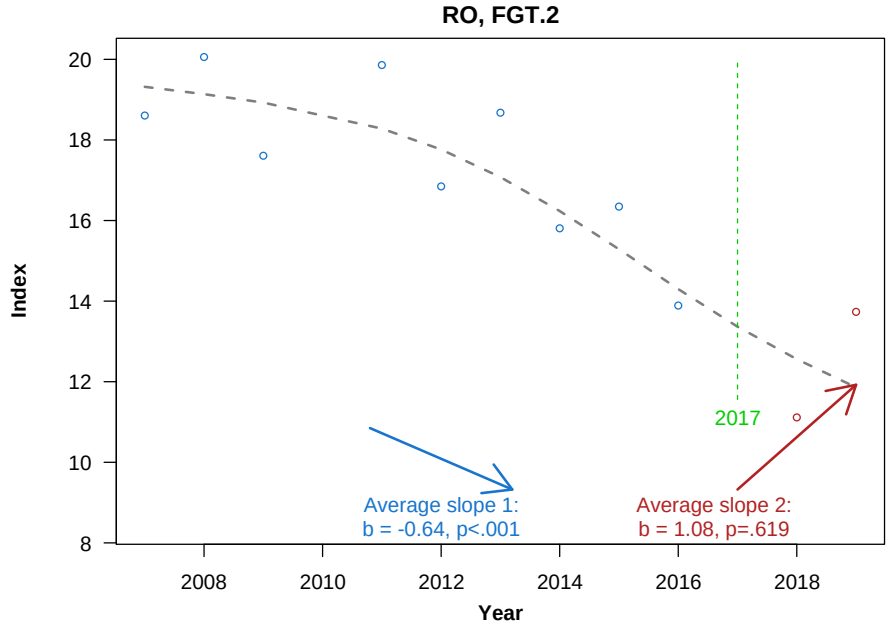
Table S.2.RO. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Romania*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0				73.3	79.1	75.1	32.1	78.2	71.4	74.5	67.0	65.9	61.1	54.9	48.7	58.1
			FGT_1				32.4	35.3	31.9	10.6	34.9	30.3	32.7	28.2	28.2	25.1	21.5	20.0	24.5
			FGT_2				18.6	20.1	17.6	5.0	19.9	16.8	18.7	15.8	16.3	13.9	11.6	11.1	13.7
	SSPL	Household type	1A				355	455	453	212	416	369	364	354	349	379	388	441	540
			1A; ≥1K				526	629	631	303	573	508	493	470	488	473	489	508	646
			2A; 1K				568	697	674	309	598	525	530	518	512	528	524	535	698
			2A; 2K				610	751	725	328	642	550	561	529	543	536	532	550	730
			2A; ≥3K				705	814	756	335	664	547	565	509	596	540	533	564	760
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner				574	686	666	303	589	505	506	471	506	497	499	526	686
			Mortgage				770	884	683	385	803	783	757	769	702	755	702	616	805
			Tenant				651	812	712	396	693	642	560	581	490	626	523	564	733
		Urbanisation	Cities				682	868	818	367	682	610	582	570	562	600	557	562	758
			Towns				604	440	440	191	352	498	547	503	513	538	549	555	705
			Rural				512	588	580	272	545	438	439	403	464	416	441	490	632
Official	Index		H				24.6	23.6	22.1	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.0	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	23.5	23.8
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A				110	125	131	116	113	107	102	107	116	124	137	158	178
			2A; 2K				232	262	276	244	236	224	214	225	243	260	288	331	374
			HICP				72.58	78.33	82.70	87.73	92.84	95.98	99.04	100.41	100.00	98.93	100.00	104.08	108.15

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


RO, FGT.0
Index
Year
2011
Average slope 1:
b = 0.9, p=.895
Average slope 2:
b = -3.23, p<.001


RO, FGT.1
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -1.06, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 1.49, p=.726


RO, FGT.2
Index
Year
2017
Average slope 1:
b = -0.64, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = 1.08, p=.619

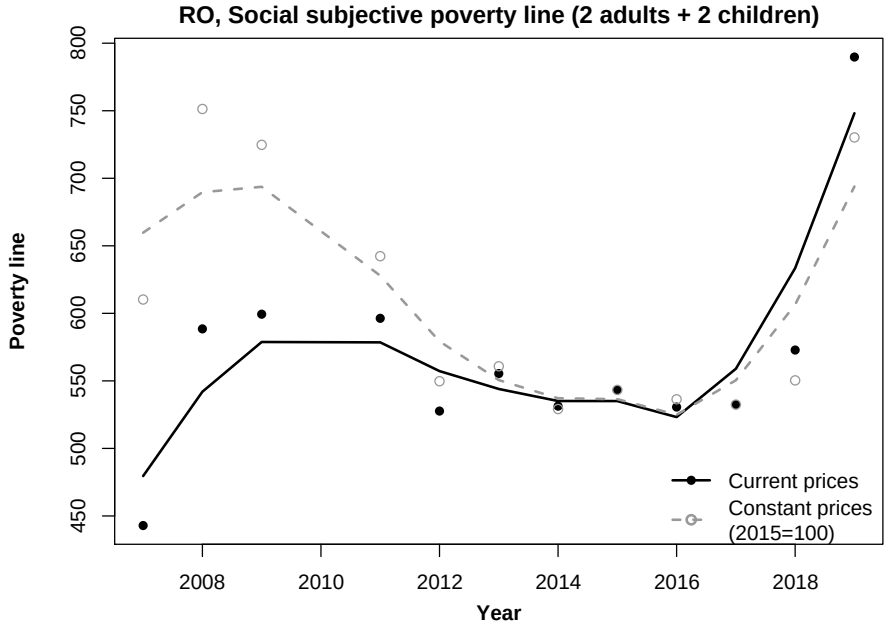
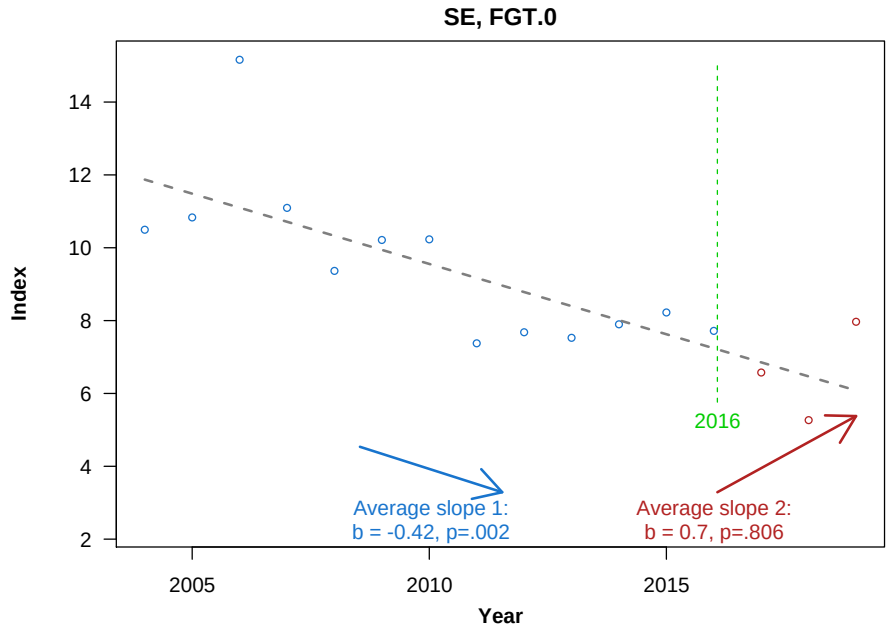
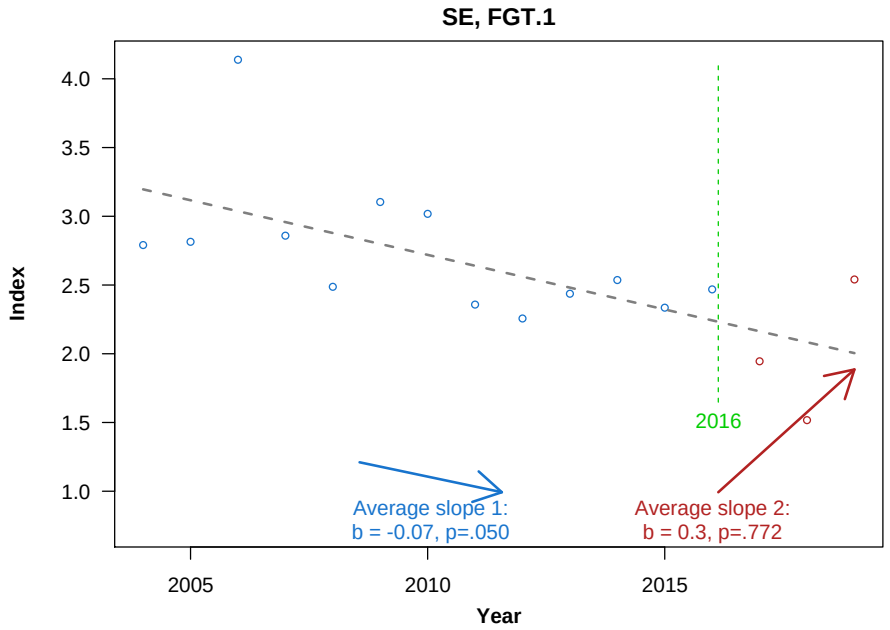

RO, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

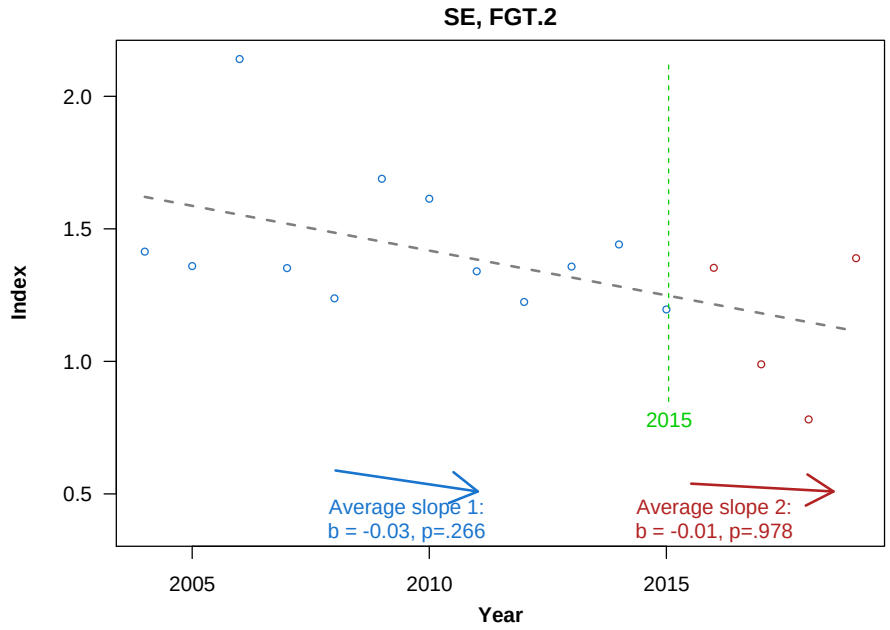
Table S.2.SE. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Sweden*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0	10.5	10.8	15.2	11.1	9.4	10.2	10.2	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.2	7.7	6.6	5.3	8.0
			FGT_1	2.8	2.8	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.5
			FGT_2	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4
	SSPL	Household type	1A	1194	1258	1296	1269	1208	1184	1052	1115	1203	1293	1292	1266	1178	1195	1158	1141
			1A; ≥1K	1687	1691	1908	1757	1632	1619	1418	1489	1681	1810	1760	1734	1653	1613	1620	1504
			2A; 1K	1812	1825	1976	1865	1797	1758	1536	1642	1854	1938	1881	1847	1729	1724	1703	1597
			2A; 2K	2140	2148	2351	2181	2113	2083	1853	1980	2222	2293	2201	2195	2045	1989	1986	1845
			2A; ≥3K	2571	2499	2801	2509	2421	2336	2163	2290	2652	2680	2594	2545	2496	2267	2205	2089
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner	1434	1422	1642	1413	1322	1309	1033	1053	1265	1342	1374	1354	1254	1214	1138	1114
			Mortgage	1907	1938	2116	1975	1875	1826	1581	1714	1957	1995	1911	1890	1761	1781	1752	1637
			Tenant	1561	1580	1630	1576	1488	1423	1289	1369	1525	1612	1616	1584	1550	1489	1473	1420
		Urbanisation	Cities	1921	1940	2064	1916	1857	1770	1558	1688	1836	1868	1819	1812	1697	1659	1641	1552
			Towns	1853	1909	2029	1893	1777	1749	1559	1677	1887	1832	1785	1756	1645	1631	1572	1498
			Rural	1665	1701	1817	1717	1612	1561	1413	1492	1679	1733	1697	1676	1566	1500	1476	1394
Official	Index		H	11.3	9.5	12.3	10.5	13.5	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.3	16.2	15.8	16.4	17.1
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A	1004	1005	1018	1049	1089	1082	980	1104	1208	1282	1301	1265	1244	1232	1215	1144
			2A; 2K	2108	2111	2138	2203	2287	2272	2058	2318	2538	2691	2732	2657	2612	2586	2551	2403
			HICP	86.32	87.03	88.34	89.82	92.83	94.63	96.43	97.75	98.66	99.10	99.30	100.00	101.14	103.02	105.12	106.93

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


SE, FGT.0
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.42, p=.002
Average slope 2:
b = 0.7, p=.806


SE, FGT.1
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -0.07, p=.050
Average slope 2:
b = 0.3, p=.772


SE, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.03, p=.266
Average slope 2:
b = -0.01, p=.978

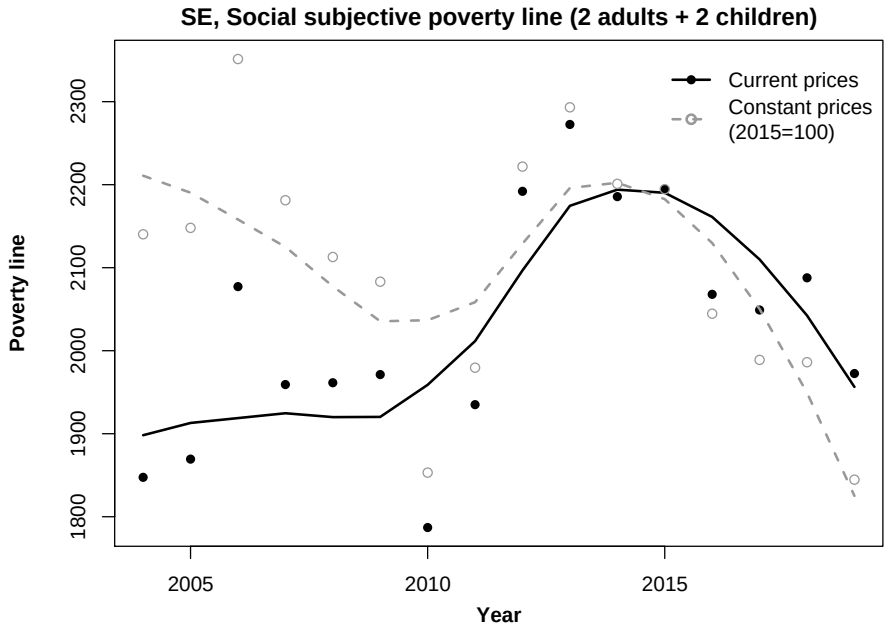
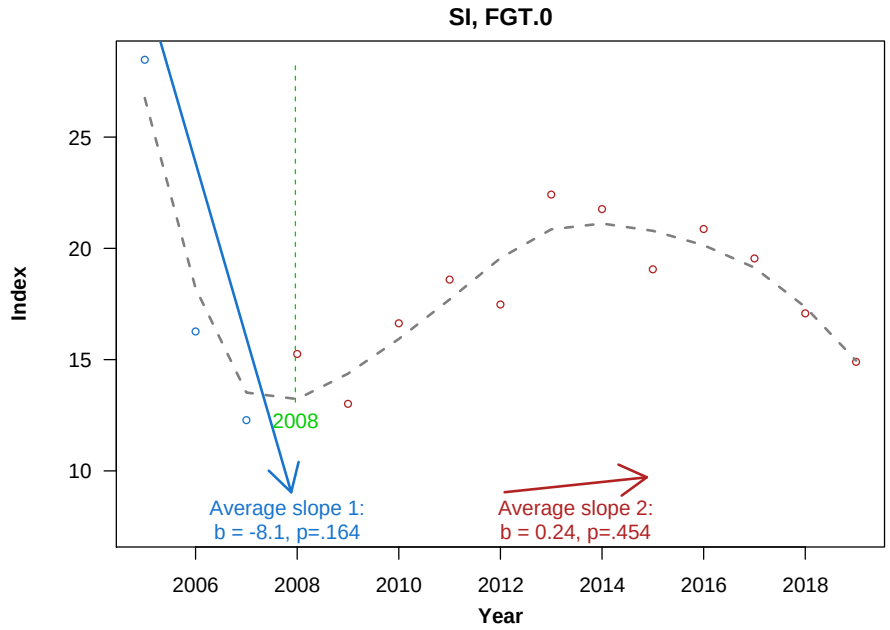
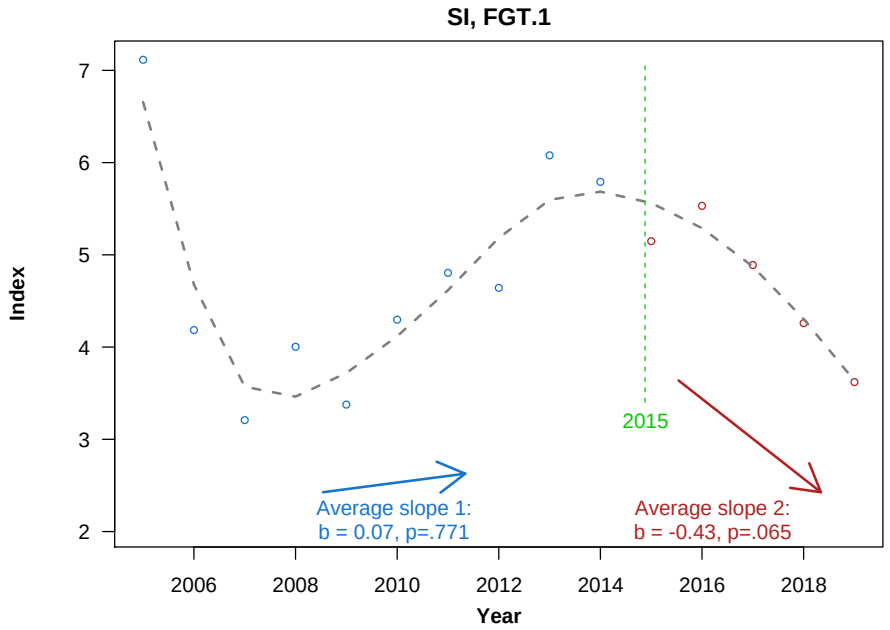

SE, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

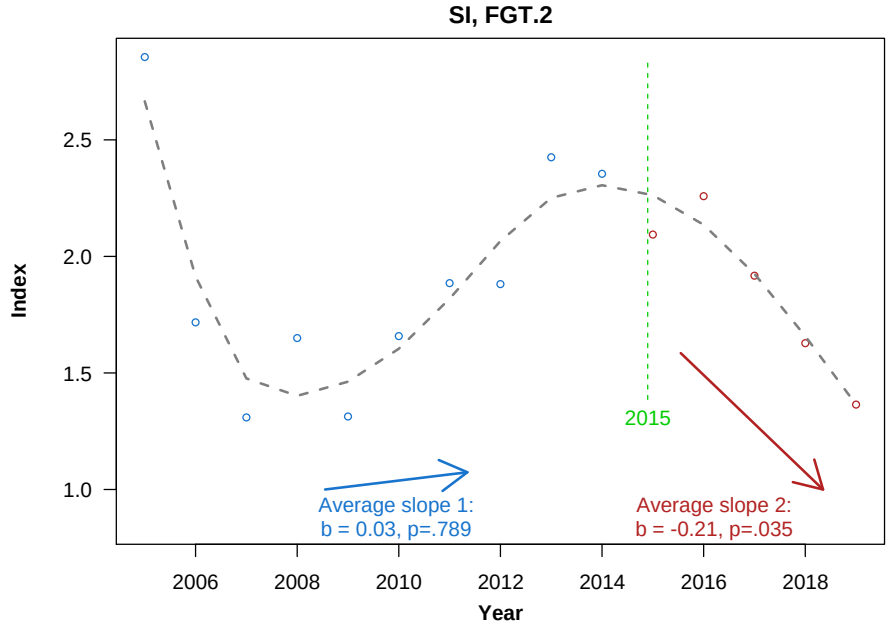
Table S.2.SI. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Slovenia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		28.5	16.3	12.3	15.3	13.0	16.6	18.6	17.5	22.4	21.8	19.1	20.9	19.5	17.1	14.9
			FGT_1		7.1	4.2	3.2	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.3	3.6
			FGT_2		2.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4
	SSPL	Household type	1A		865	792	805	868	877	852	882	872	897	863	872	882	863	862	876
			1A; ≥1K		1249	1086	1013	1165	1169	1174	1186	1162	1212	1177	1164	1223	1195	1147	1208
			2A; 1K		1421	1233	1150	1298	1299	1289	1339	1277	1338	1300	1282	1345	1347	1299	1349
			2A; 2K		1691	1430	1291	1474	1491	1498	1544	1463	1559	1534	1499	1606	1614	1517	1585
			2A; ≥3K		2040	1686	1468	1695	1726	1794	1869	1718	1828	1835	1778	1920	1925	1773	1897
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		1559	1298	1181	1329	1337	1292	1339	1263	1326	1301	1267	1343	1330	1263	1304
			Mortgage		1755	1861	1446	1641	1738	1725	1802	1674	1744	1736	1708	1816	1820	1713	1750
			Tenant		1360	1186	1132	1267	1376	1310	1285	1234	1279	1187	1233	1234	1237	1220	1250
		Urbanisation	Cities																
			Towns																
			Rural																
Official	Index		H		12.2	11.6	11.5	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	13.3	12.0
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		542	560	573	597	645	625	626	615	590	591	617	617	627	641	669
			2A; 2K		1138	1175	1204	1254	1355	1313	1315	1292	1240	1241	1295	1296	1316	1345	1405
			HICP		81.19	83.25	86.42	91.19	91.97	93.86	95.81	98.50	100.40	100.77	100.00	99.85	101.40	103.36	105.11

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


SI, FGT.0
Index
Year
2008
Average slope 1:
b = -8.1, p=.164
Average slope 2:
b = 0.24, p=.454


SI, FGT.1
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = 0.07, p=.771
Average slope 2:
b = -0.43, p=.065


SI, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = 0.03, p=.789
Average slope 2:
b = -0.21, p=.035

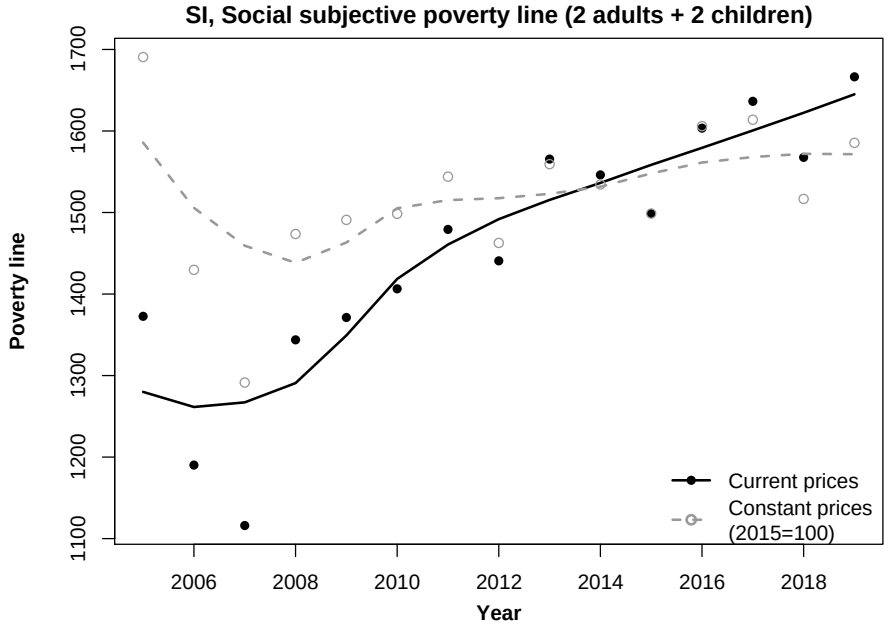
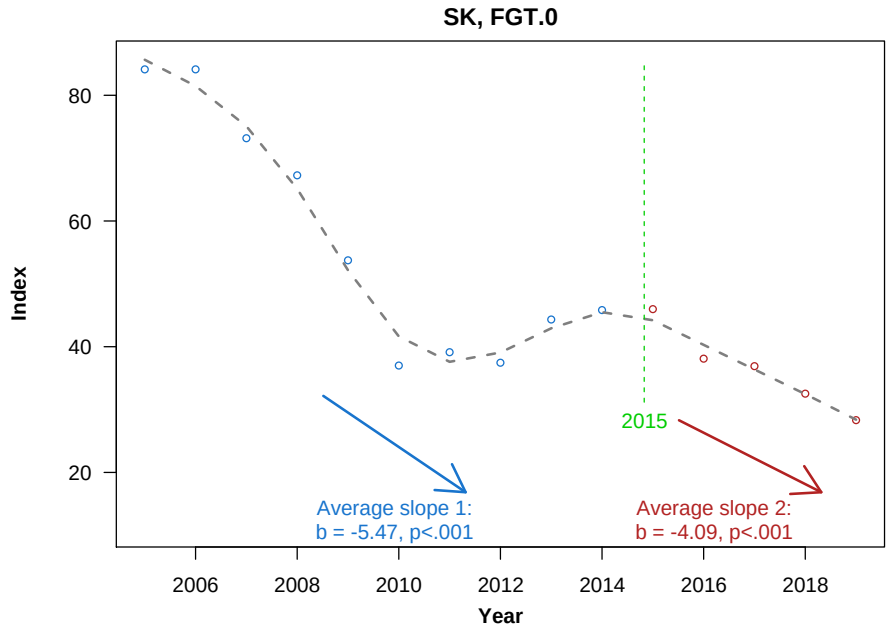
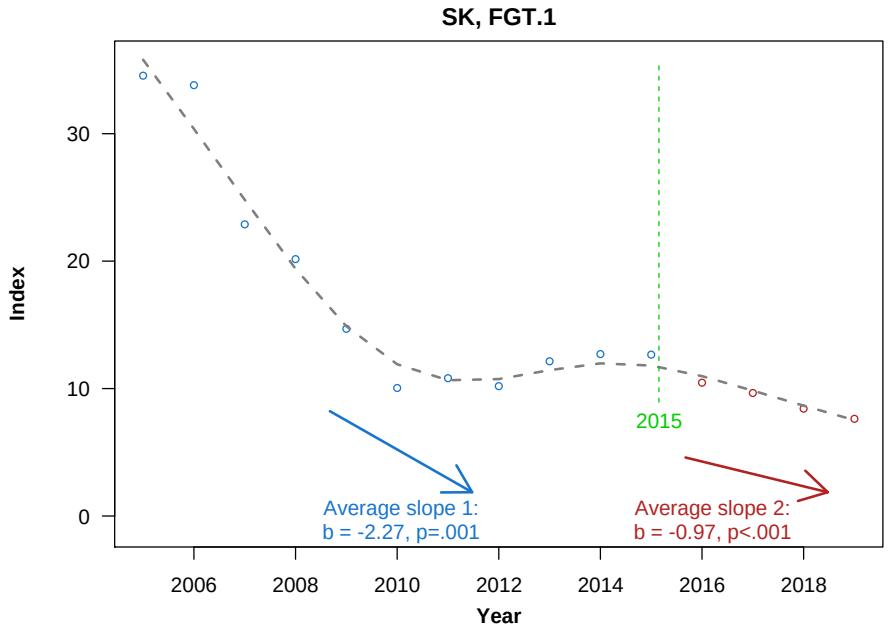

SI, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

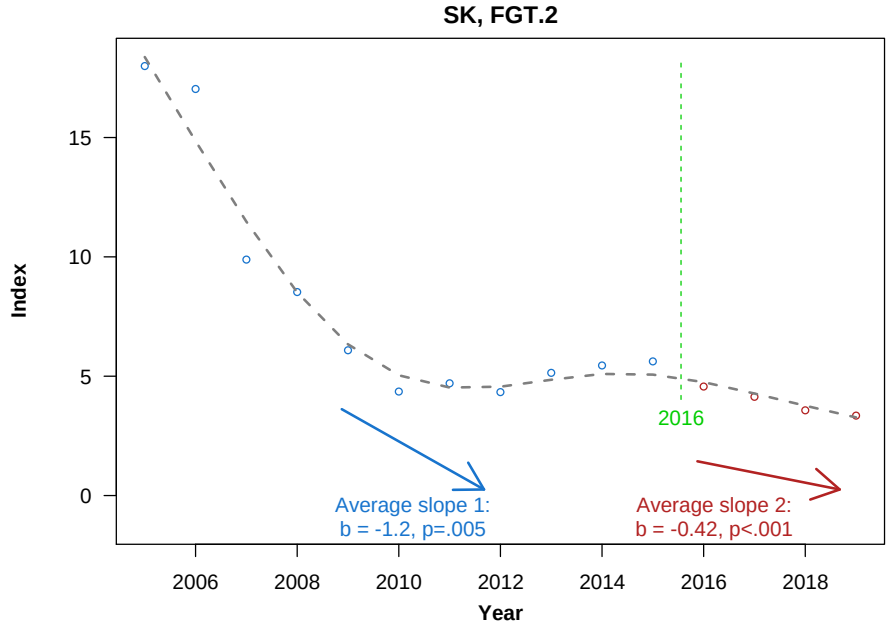
Table S.2.SK. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *Slovakia*

				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		84.1	84.1	73.2	67.3	53.7	37.0	39.1	37.5	44.3	45.8	46.0	38.1	36.9	32.5	28.3
			FGT_1		34.6	33.8	22.9	20.2	14.7	10.0	10.8	10.2	12.1	12.7	12.7	10.5	9.7	8.4	7.6
			FGT_2		18.0	17.0	9.9	8.5	6.1	4.4	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.3
	SSPL	Household type	1A		702	706	568	637	704	659	653	661	671	668	682	629	631	641	653
			1A; ≥1K		901	953	876	967	1000	904	903	945	1004	1001	972	899	927	897	906
			2A; 1K		934	1013	956	1070	1116	1025	1028	1039	1076	1078	1107	1046	1051	1027	1005
			2A; 2K		1045	1125	1112	1246	1291	1180	1187	1193	1258	1283	1287	1226	1237	1197	1172
			2A; ≥3K		1190	1302	1344	1505	1581	1415	1416	1429	1504	1508	1540	1486	1533	1420	1356
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		938	1066	1033	1144	1203	1091	1090	1115	1180	1179	1161	1100	1101	1083	1060
			Mortgage		1155	1254	1221	1392	1458	1366	1370	1336	1402	1356	1449	1325	1328	1285	1209
			Tenant		1189	1068	1069	1188	1155	1060	1040	1003	1119	1105	1133	1130	1118	1145	1072
		Urbanisation	Cities		982	1041	1048	1165	1212	1132	1162	1158	1288	1279	1260	1163	1102	1085	1076
			Towns		982	1075	1051	1162	1237	1130	1146	1168	1267	1170	1159	1106	1131	1135	1092
			Rural		992	1090	1040	1161	1203	1077	1050	1081	1107	1162	1181	1132	1166	1138	1100
Official	Index		H		13.3	11.6	10.6	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.2	11.9
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		173	194	229	266	311	334	330	350	335	339	347	349	356	361	382
			2A; 2K		364	408	480	558	654	700	694	735	704	713	728	733	748	757	802
			HICP		81.71	85.19	86.80	90.22	91.05	91.69	95.43	99.00	100.45	100.35	100.00	99.52	100.90	103.46	106.33

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


SK, FGT.0
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -5.47, p<.001
Average slope 2:
b = -4.09, p<.001


SK, FGT.1
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -2.27, p=.001
Average slope 2:
b = -0.97, p<.001


SK, FGT.2
Index
Year
2016
Average slope 1:
b = -1.2, p=.005
Average slope 2:
b = -0.42, p<.001

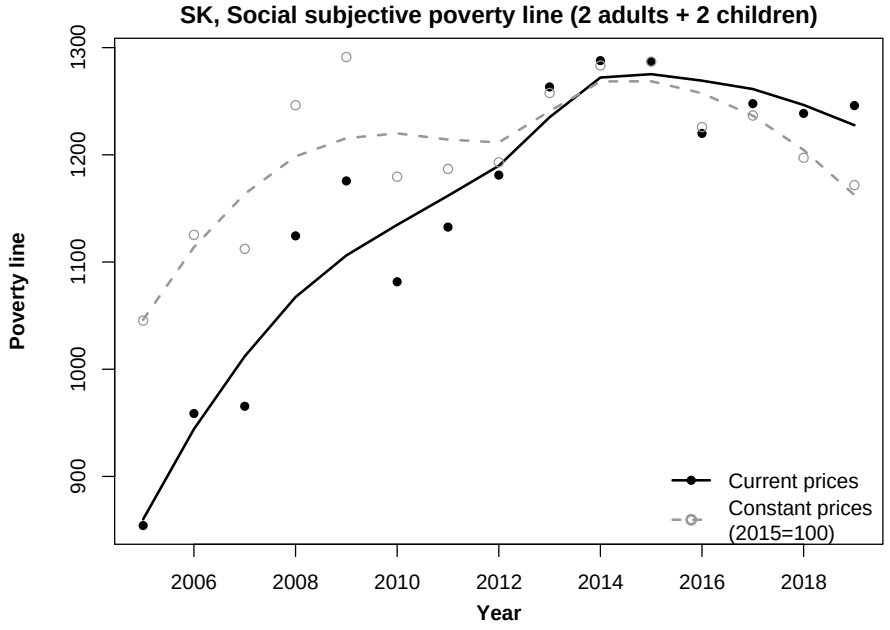
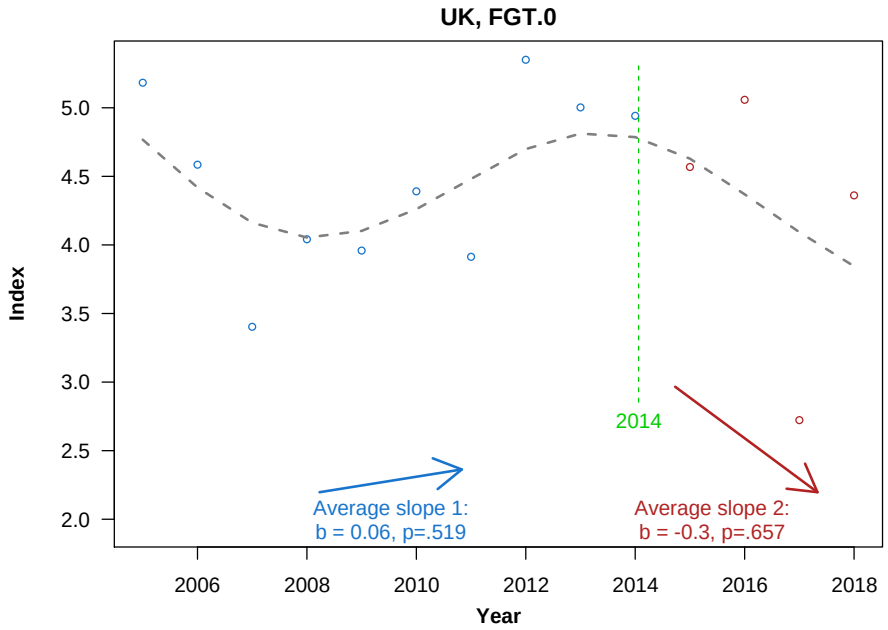
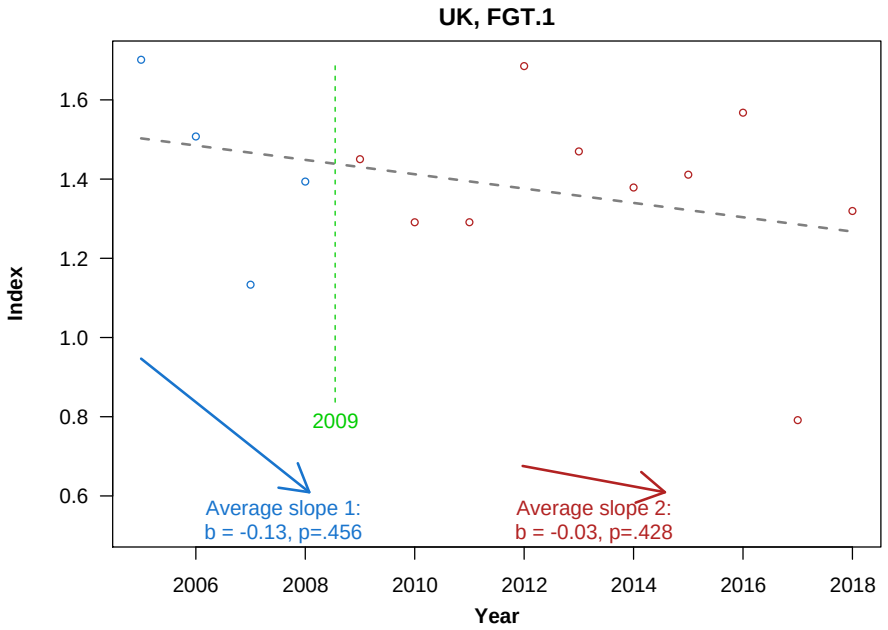

SK, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)

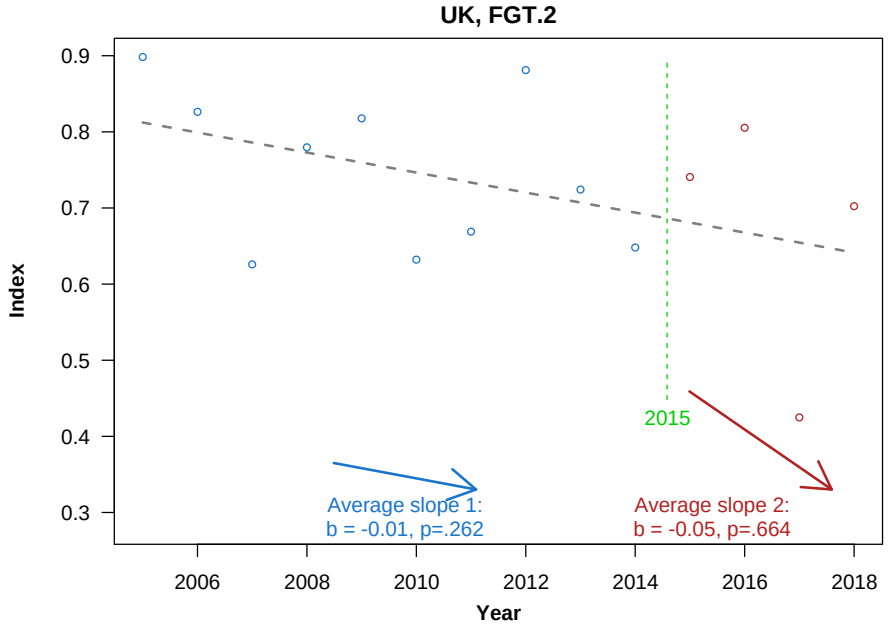
Table S.2.UK. Trends in subjective poverty indicators. Country profile :: *United Kingdom*

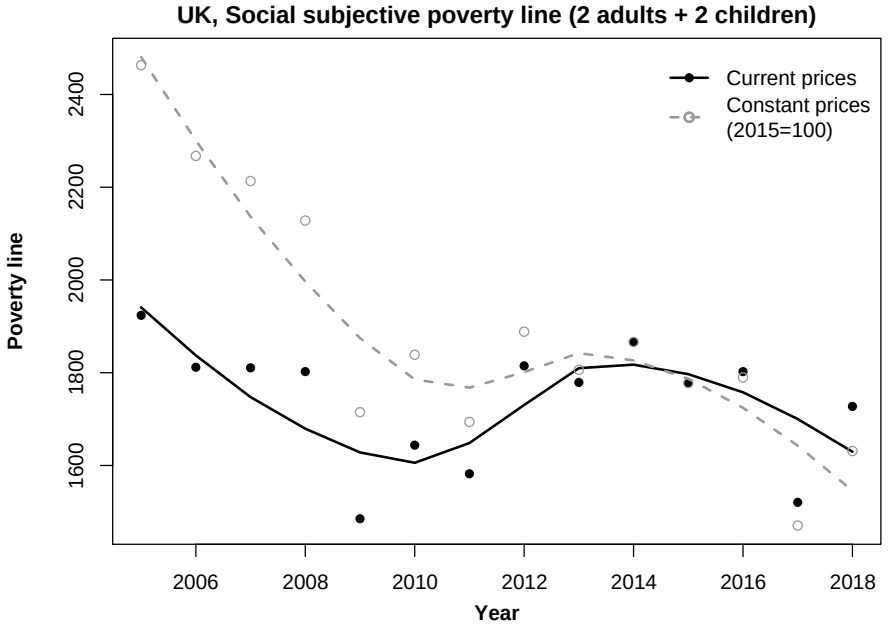
				2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Subjective	Index		FGT_0		5.2	4.6	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.9	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	2.7	4.4	
			FGT_1		1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.3	
			FGT_2		0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	
	SSPL	Household type	1A		1116	946	958	839	735	758	730	901	880	904	933	909	705	766	
			1A; ≥1K		1180	1136	1186	1070	907	891	853	1115	1075	1153	1164	1134	966	1093	
			2A; 1K		2097	1887	1883	1775	1424	1472	1379	1567	1520	1557	1564	1520	1266	1363	
			2A; 2K		2463	2268	2213	2128	1715	1839	1694	1888	1806	1866	1778	1790	1470	1631	
			2A; ≥3K		2464	2376	2341	2266	1702	1854	1627	1986	1907	1968	1871	1870	1540	1728	
		Ownership of dwelling	Owner		1339	1291	1227	1153	951	1019	982	1135	1081	1141	1096	1087	801	872	
			Mortgage		2498	2281	2270	2148	1774	1842	1749	1912	1848	1903	1848	1833	1499	1616	
			Tenant		1098	1023	1038	982	845	898	860	1124	1138	1174	1205	1185	1031	1130	
		Urbanisation	Cities		1788	1657	1648	1529	1248	1293	1239	1405	1369	1397	1420	1379	1162	1248	
			Towns		1919	1834	1860	1697	1414	1507	1269	1436	1394	1441	1365	1370	1141	1238	
			Rural		2015	1691	1524	1657	1355	1404	1386	1513	1435	1585	1436	1454	1165	1233	
Official	Index		H		19.0	19.0	18.6	18.7	17.3	17.1	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.8	16.6	15.9	17.0	18.6	
	Relative income PL	Household type	1A		1187	1220	1292	1117	939	957	917	997	949	1026	1051	1049	1015	1013	
			2A; 2K		2493	2562	2714	2346	1972	2009	1926	2094	1993	2155	2208	2204	2132	2128	
			HICP		78.10	79.90	81.80	84.70	86.60	89.40	93.40	96.10	98.50	100.00	100.00	100.70	103.40	105.90	

Notes: FGT_0: head-count index; FGT_1: poverty gap index; FGT_2: severity of poverty index. Abbreviations used for 'household type': *A* = adult; *K* = child. Rows in "Subjective" refer to estimation results based on the intersection approach with the minimum income question. *SSPL* refers to the social subjective poverty line, estimated as a median value of individual subjective poverty lines. "Official" refers to official results reported by Eurostat. The amounts are in EUR/month (constant prices, 2015 = 100). HICP refers to Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, i.e., an index on which adjustments to constant prices were performed.


UK, FGT.0
Index
Year
2014
Average slope 1:
b = 0.06, p=.519
Average slope 2:
b = -0.3, p=.657


UK, FGT.1
Index
Year
2009
Average slope 1:
b = -0.13, p=.456
Average slope 2:
b = -0.03, p=.428


UK, FGT.2
Index
Year
2015
Average slope 1:
b = -0.01, p=.262
Average slope 2:
b = -0.05, p=.664


UK, Social subjective poverty line (2 adults + 2 children)
Poverty line
Year
Current prices
Constant prices
(2015=100)